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k and White and Navy and
te only, 23/9
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In two colourings, fancy design,
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Saxe, Beige shot Nigger, Nigger
shot Beige, Saxe and Navy,
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SEASIDE AND COUNTRY CONTINUED.
APARTMENTS TO LET AND WANTED.

BLACKROCK—Visitors or permanent, first class Board Residence, house in own grounds, 10 years' reference.

BLACKROCK—Gentleman dining out can have every comfort; terms moderate; private road or tram; bed and breakfast terms 37/6 per week, with meals 2 beds; 1 child, this office.

BRAY—Two well Furnished bedrooms, exposed front sitting-room, piano, gas, bath, etc.; terms moderate.—Apply 3, Corbet Terrace.

BRAY—Well Furnished Bed Sitting Room, with use of kitchen; terms moderate.—Apply 3, Corbet Terrace.

BRAY—To Let, part Home Furnished, beautifully and completely situated. Full particulars from Mrs. Hall, Bayview, Killarney.

BRAY—To Let, Furnished, self contained Residence, 6 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms, bathroom, etc.; rent £3 3s. per week.—Apply Mrs. Hall, Bayview, Killarney.

BRAY—Two Unfurnished Bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen, gas, bath, etc.; terms moderate.—Apply 3, Corbet Terrace.

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BRAY—To Let, Furnished, Bedroom

£355

THE only car really suitable for this country is the *All-Weather* Car. And the famous 11.9 Morris-Oxford All-Weather at £355, complete with an equipment that would grace a model at three times the cost, is the most extraordinary All-Weather bargain to be found.

Sole Morris Car Agents:—
G. A. BRITTAIN, LTD., HATCH ST., DUBLIN

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MOTOR CARS.

CALCOTT 2/3 SEATERS, 10.5 h.p. Dynamo lighting and starting, all weather body and Sticker £325
WALLEN, TRINITY STREET GARAGE, DUBLIN. T

A T Woods', Westland Row, big reductions; B.S.A. Cars from £230 ..... T

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW STREAMLINE 5-SEATER TOURING CHEVROLET?
Per £235 ex Holyhead.
Distributors
LINCOLN MOTOR CO., LINCOLN PLACE, DUBLIN. T

£95, Rover Coupé, C.A.V. lighting set; 1921 Singer, electric light and starter, £195; 1922 Ford 2-seater, as new, £120; 1921 Rover 5-seater, as new, £375; 1914 La Buire 4-seater, C.A.V. set, £125. Any trial ..... T

CUMMING AND DILLON'S AUTO SERVICE,
4 LR. ABBEY ST., DUBLIN. 15 F

8 H.P. ROVER CAR.
"The Car that set the fashion to the World."
TWO SEATER, £180. FOUR SEATER, £190.
Catalogue and full particulars from
THE ROVER CO., LTD.,
15 LORD EDWARD ST., DUBLIN. X

5 X
1923 VAUXHALL CARS
14-30 h.p. 23/60 h.p. and 30/90 h.p. Models.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Sole Agents.
EXCHANGES. Full value allowed for your car.
DISTANCE NO OBJECT.
BAMBERY LTD., 33 Liverpool Road, BIRKDALE.
Phone 44 Birkdale 3 lines.

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15 h.p. 16 h.p. 20 h.p. and 45 h.p. Models.
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AUCTION of Motors every Friday, 2.15 p.m., at 4 the Nassau Motor Co. Showroom, 25 Nassau street Cars always on view ..... T

A C CARS.
"WORTH MORE THAN ANY OTHER."
PRICES FROM £395. FULL EQUIPMENT.
Trial Run and Full Particulars from Agents:—
CRAWFORD'S, 29 and 30 Dawson street, Dublin. X

CARDEN Two Seater, 1921, hood, screen, electric lighting; mileage about 20,000; perfect condition; sacrifice £40; small tax; petrol consumption 30 m.p.g. Address "Z 8628, Motor" this office. 14 B

CHAMBERS 3 Seater, dynamo lighting, detachable C. and spare wheels, grand order, £135. Ford Landaulette, 1919, coachbuilt body, £85. Cyclecar 1919 chassis, starter, £60. Marlborough 1914 2 Seater, £50; season ticket, £2. Bargains. Chambers, 128 Stephen's Green. 15 X

FORD New Coupe, light demonstration; Ford Van, inc. delivered October last, shop soiled only; exceptional offer. Inspect—H. and J. Lawson, Maraccia. 14 C

FOR sale, B.S.A. Daimler, 25/30 Knight Engine, four new Michelin cable tires, C.A.V. lighting; perfect running order; owner selling owing to illness. Apply Thomas Noonan, Solicitor, Navan. 15 C

FORD Coupe, Enclose body, driver seat, detachable wire wheels and spare; owner driven; perfect condition; reasonable offer. Can be seen Garage, Sherrico. 15 C

FORD 1921 Tourer, detach. dicker, grand order, £95.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green. 15 X

HUPMOBILE Coupé, electric starter and light; fine order; excellent condition; £350 or nearest offer. 15 D

LION Peugeot, small 4-seater; for Sale; Bosch magneto; Claudel Hobson carburetter; mechanically perfect; reasonable offer. Chapman, Co. Dublin. 13 C

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS, ETC.

WANTED
CHAUFFEUR-Wanted, second steady Driver; few more hiring; running repairs; T.T. Wage and references to Herrod Johnson, Athlone. 12 C

DISENGAGED
CHAUFFEUR disengaged, any make of car; private or commercial; highly recommended; strict T.T.; four years last situation.—F 245, this office. 15 B

CHAUFFEUR, married, no family, excellent references, requires situation, private or commercial.—F 240, this office. 15 E

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

OVERLAND Touring, 1915, in good running order, £75; any reasonable trial; liquidators' sale.—McNally's Garage, 74 Fitzwilliam lane, Dublin. 12 X

OVERLAND for Sale, five seater; only running since April 1921; sheep; owner driven; can be seen by appointment any day.—Nolan Bros., Kilcullen, Kildare. 12 C

ROVER 12 h.p. Four Seater Touring Car, 1919; in excellent condition; well shod; spare wheel, two spare wheels, with tyres and tubes, ashe back screen; £550 lowest price seen in Dublin any time.—Apply this office. 15 C

£167 10s.—"Morris Cowley," dynamo, dicker, splendid condition; trial, Dublin.—F 152, this office. 15 E

WANTED
WANTED, Morris Oxford; state year, condition, and price. Also 3 Ton Lorry.—E 1876, this office. 11 B

WANTED, 12 h.p. Two Seater Car, in perfect order, price reasonable.—F 10, this office. 12 C

WANTED, Five-seater Motor; must be in perfect order; price and particulars.—F 207, this office. 15 E

MOTOR CYCLES.

"A 1."—Come and see the highest class Motor Cycles Made—New Imperial, Levis, P. and M., Harley-Davidson, Diamond, Scarbrook, Sunbeam, including renowned 2-3 h.p. mount, at Watts Bros. Ltd., Lemon street ..... T

A.J.S.—1923 PRICES
7 H.P. COMBINATION, with Lucas Dynamo Lighting and Sidecar ..... £132 10s.
2¾ H.P. MODELS, B. 3, £77.
2¾ H.P. O.H.V. T.T. MODEL, B. 3, £87.
WALLEN, TRINITY STREET, GARAGE X

A STOUNDING Value—B.S.A. 21 £57 15s.; 24 Sports £70 4; £72, 6 Twin £85.—Woods, Wrafton Row ..... T

A DVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels.—Gorman, 5 Pawnbroker, Wineavers st. opposite Four Courts. new premises. T

LEA FRANCIS 1923 PRICES.
3½ H.P. Twin, 3 Speed All Chain £77 10 0
5 H.P., 2 Speed, All Chain Combination £120 10 0
Agents:
JOHN. FLYTTON AND SONS, LTD.,
2 DAWSON STREET ..... 11 X

ENFIELD, DOUGLAS, MATCHLESS, TRIUMPH, B.S.A. Secondhand Motor Cycles at very low prices.
Call or write for particulars.
BURNEY BROS.,
67 GREAT BRUNSWICK ST., DUBLIN. 5 X

ALL makes of Secondhand Motor Bicycles, in stock, from £15 to £35.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green. 15 X

B.S.A. and Sine-Oar, 1923, 4; indistinguishable from new, guaranteed perfect; cost £140, accept £80. 20 Clonliffe Park South, Kingstown. 15 C

FOR Sale, 6 h.p., 1920 A.J.S. Combination, Lucas lamp, horn, speedometer.—F 1930, this office. 15 C

VELOCETTE, Combination Model, now on view, £85.—Henkil Motors, Molesworth place. 15 E

LORRIES, VANS: MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

CADILLAC 1-ton Lorry for Sale, good order; £95.—Louis E. Gibson, 182 Great Brunswick st. 8 D

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

FORD one man Hoods, ready for fixing.—The City Wheel Works, Ltd., Great Brunswick st., Dublin.

BICYCLES.

"A 1."—Come and see the very special light-weight 3-speed Sunbeam, guaranteed 10lbs. lighter than 1921 other first class machines; also B.S.A. Sparkbrook, Centaur, etc. Repairs and General Overhauls expert. Watts Bros. Ltd., Lemon street; 'phone 2010. T

RALEIGH, 1923 M., extraordinary value; gradual payments arranged.—Price Brothers, Chatham st. immediately off Grafton st. 12 3

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS, CONTINUED.

DISENGAGED
CHAUFFEUR and General Man, married, seeks situation; willing and obliging; strict T.T.; highly recommended. Address "Z 231, Chauffeur," this office. 14 D

LADY desires post Chauffeur or Groom Chauffeur; now or later; good knowledge of horses. Address "Z 2850, Chauffeur," this office. 14 B

RESPECTABLE, reliable Chauffeur, good plain gardener, understands horses; single. Address "Z 2810 Chauffeur," this office. 15 D

WOMAN AND HER HOME.

FLUENCY, BUT LACK OF WORDS.

THE NEED OF A FLEXIBLE VOCABULARY.

CONSIDERING woman's reputation for fluency of speech, the suggestion that she needs to acquire more words savours of sarcasm. Nevertheless, the vocabulary of the majority of women is amazingly poverty-stricken.

The ordinary conversation prevailing in most places where women assemble divides the sensitive hearer between despair at the small number of words used and admiration for the skill with which the speakers express themselves so voluminously with such limited material.

The average woman seems to be tone deaf in words; she has no nice discrimination, no subtle shadings. The reliance on a few words and the belief that they can be made to mean anything and everything are not confined to the uneducated. Many people otherwise intelligent are guilty of the offence, simply because they have been too indolent or too careless to acquire a vocabulary that is sufficiently varied to meet the emergencies of life.

The result in conversation is as awkward and inadequate as if a woman had only one frock in her wardrobe and must come down to breakfast in an evening gown because she possessed only a ball dress, or appear at a ball in a print frock because she had nothing else. No woman would be guilty of such a solecism in dress, yet she has not the slightest compunction about dressing up her ideas in misfit clothes.

Perhaps, if we realised more fully what charm and distinction a good vocabulary gives a woman we should pay the subject deserved attention. It would enable us, for one thing, to avoid many of those social blunders that are really social crimes, because through them we needlessly wound the self-love of innocent people.

Most of us have suffered from this, and know the chill of disappointment with which well-meaning people have damned us, not with faint praise, but with wrong praise. That woman knows it who reads before her club a paper in which she pours out her heart in passionate protest against some wrong, only to be told by a woman, who means to pay her a compliment, that her essay was "sweet." Or, perhaps, she has written verses, gay and tender, with a laugh and a sigh in every line.

Along comes the blunderer, who thinks that one adjective does not differ from another in glory, and assures her that the little poem is "magnificent." Magnificent! Is the compliment conceived in sarcasm, the writer wondering, or in ignorance? At any rate, it has power to make her feel very uncomfortable.

There is no excuse for going through life so poorly equipped for conversational responsibilities.

Anyone can acquire a fairly flexible vocabulary, and the best use any woman can make of her spare time is to put in some good, hard study on the dictionary. In that interesting volume she will learn the difference between a "grand" chocolate cream and a "grand" mountain, and she may acquire a list of adjectives that will enable her to label talents and attainments properly, instead of lumping them in an indiscriminate mass of "prettiness," "sweetness," and "toppingness."

But this is the most elementary aspect of the matter. Beyond it lies the wide field of the English language, where the great craftsmen of literature have planted and watered and pruned until it blossoms with beautiful words.

Is it not strange that any woman should be content with her poverty of vocabulary, when so much richness and beauty are to be had for the taking?

AIDS TO BEAUTY.

"OLD WOMEN'S LOTIONS."

WHEN grandma receives guests, seated on her high-backed Jacobean chair, in her lavender gown and white ruffles, she totally eclipses all the other young-old women in the room. "The grace of day that is dead" still lives in this white-haired, gentle little lady, who looks aghast when sixty-year-olds appear in loud jumpers and bobbed hair. She brings up visions of lavender-scented linen and pot-pourri, of mittens and the minuet, and of all things delicate and sweet and fragrant.

An old-fashioned lady is grandma, for she wears rustling, voluminous petticoats and wide silken gowns that would bring pitying smiles to the faces of many of our modern grandmothers; but for all that she has the complexion of a young girl, and her hair, although it is silvery white, is as fluffy and abundant as it was forty years ago.

Olive oil is the secret of her pretty hair, olive oil and careful shampooing. Once a fortnight she grates down a few tablespoonfuls of pure castile soap, and dissolves it in a cup of boiling water. This she uses as a shampoo. After copious rinsings into the last bowl of water she squeezes a tablespoonful of lemon juice and a drop or two of lavender water. When her hair is dry, fluffy, and white as snow, there is not a woman who would not sacrifice her henna-ed locks to possess it.

Every second night she massages it with a little pure olive oil and brushes it well, and she always sleeps with it lightly and loosely plaited.

Her youthful complexion she attributes to simple food, fresh air, and lanoline. This last, melted down and blended with an equal quantity of almond oil, keeps pimples at bay, and makes the skin silken smooth. After washing, a little of the cream is massaged or patted very gently into the skin, allowed to remain on for ten minutes or so, and then wiped off with a soft towel. Such "old women's" lotions as elder flower-water and "cucumber milk" are, in grandma's opinion, far more beneficial to the complexion than modern cosmetics, and, if her white-skinned, gentle face is the result of their use, we would do well to renounce our paint-pots and powders and become old-fashioned and healthy.

ELIZABETH KENT.

FASHION SNAPSHOTS.

SPRING COAT FROCKS.

A CHARMING dressing gown can be contrived from velveteen, made on simple slip-over lines, with a narrow girdle of gold cord and narrow bands of fur on its cuffs and collar. At a pinch such a gown could appear at tea-time worn with a smart pair of shoes and stockings.

The lingerie touch will be evident on all the Spring coat frocks, so that now when the sales are here such women will pick of odd lengths of organdie or broderie anglaise for such trifles as these will add pounds to the look of a frock when the Spring comes.

A pretty addition to an evening cloak of velveteen is a big neck ruffle of the same material, which frames the face like Pierrot's immortal ruff. Why not a black velveteen tied with silver galon and lined with azalea pink?

What a quaint fashion is the short, stubby *en-tout-cas!* They have enjoyed such a vogue that the long, slim umbrella has been completely ousted, excepting when it appears with a toilette of the Directoire persuasion. Black is no longer the only colour chosen, for the modern woman chooses that necessary to match her gown, and the effect on a rainy day is considerably brighter in consequence. Handles of carved wood—grotesque faces, animals' heads, and exquisitely coloured fruit—appear on the modern umbrella, while for those more conservative there are handsome crook handles of *cloisonné* enamel.

If your elbows are pretty and dimpled, why not have a slashed sleeve? If your arms are not as white and round as they might be, then wear a filmy under-sleeve of flesh-tinted georgette. A pretty way with flowing draped sleeves is to tie them together at intervals with little pearl or bead mot" The same motifs could be repeated at the waist line.

If you go to a fancy dress dance as a Spanish lady and wear a fringed shawl, 1978 will complete the affair by a wide black sailor-shaped hat, trimmed with a gay scarf falling over one side.

Black and white checked taffetas is being used to make gauntlets on black kid gloves—not a fashion for those whose gloves must be long-lived, but a suggestion for the woman who would ingeniously renew her gauntlets to short-length gloves at a modest price.

FLORENCE DREW.

TRAVELLING.

. . HOW TO AVOID . . DISCOMFORT. . .

A FEW further suggestions for the comfort of those who are purposing a visit amid the pines, the olives, and sweet-scented flowers of the Côte d'Azur may prove helpful. These hints are intended for the "new poor," and must be regarded as quite useless to those whose incomes enable them to travel by "the blue train," *en route* for Cannes or other expensive resorts.

Life moves on velvet wheels for all such, and sympathy is out of place. Far other-wise is the case of those who, having lived for the past year amid all the turmoil and strife of life in Ireland, wish to recuperate for a time in a land of sunny gaiety and fragrant flowers.

Once having decided on the special spot where the sojourn is to be made, it may be said at once that it is wisest to settle on a place where someone known to the traveller has been or is residing, for thereby much useful information is to be obtainable as to hotels, amusements and prices, etc.

Passports.

The next thing is to set about getting a passport, which is required for any lengthened stay in France or Italy, and these take time to obtain. First, two small photographs must be taken for the purpose of identification; then application in the proper quarters must be made for a passport, and the papers are then forwarded to Liverpool for confirmation. All this takes time, but the would-be traveller's difficulties are by no means over.

There is still an immense rush away from the dismal, cold days of January to a land that ignores winter and influenza. Seats in the trains going South are booked weeks in advance. If a break is made in the journey in Paris, it is still advisable to secure seats well in advance both on to Paris and down to the Riviera. If the person travelling intends going straight through, then a berth in a sleeping car should certainly be taken, as the fatigue is very great otherwise.

Warm Wraps.

The journey will be very cold until Lyons is passed. A fur coat should be worn, with a small, close-fitting toque or hat; warm gloves and a muff will add much to the comfort of the passenger. An air or down cushion and a warm rug will all prove themselves good friends on a long railway journey. Other items that add considerably to one's well-being are a reliable thermos flask (not a cheap one), filled with hot coffee, a small package of some favourite kind of biscuits.

For, though excellent restaurant cars are found on all the fast through trains, still the possession of some refreshments of one's own will prove welcome before the journey's end. A small bottle of lavender water, with tiny sponge placed in the dressing bag is most refreshing applied to the face when very tired.

Do not travel in very thin shoes or stockings. A pair of brown suede shoes, worn with a pair of hand-knitted, ribbed, brown silk stockings, are ideal for the purpose. Few hotels provide afternoon tea, as a rule, but cut to tea or have it in their own rooms. A tea basket will come in handy on such occasions, and one pound of tea is permitted by the Customs, but the package must be opened at one end and then tied up.

A tablet of one's favourite soap is another item not to be neglected. These are trifles, but they add to the comfort of those undergoing a long journey, and, even if one stay in Paris is contemplated, they will be found of great use. M. I. M.

***

FOR THE COOK.

FLEMISH EGGS.

Hard boil six eggs, place them in cold water, and then carefully remove the shells. Cut each egg into half with a sharp knife, take out the yolks and place in a basin, with a little chopped ham and a few capers, minced very fine; moisten all with a tablespoonful of melted butter, and season with Cayenne pepper or paprika. Work all these ingredients together with a wooden spoon, or 2 forks till each half of the eggs and press the two together. Arrange some watercress (which has been soaked in salt and water, and carefully well washed) on a dish, place the eggs on this, and serve.

At Lee's LAST WEEK OF GREAT DISCOUNT SALE

The advantage of Our Sale Discount of 2/- in the £1 is available only until the end of this week

OUR ENTIRE STOCKS in all our Houses are subject to this substantial discount, even where goods have previously been reduced.

OUR SALE SYSTEM.

All our stocks are thoroughly overhauled before and during the Sale, and sweeping reductions, in which fresh and seasonable goods are included, are made, in many cases articles being marked down as low as half-price.

IN ADDITION to any such reduction, OUR SALE DISCOUNT of *2/- in the £* is deducted from the bill in every case where the purchase amounts to 5d. or over.

EXCEPTION—With regard to our stocks of *Chocolates*, we are not permitted by Manufacturers to deduct our sale discount from these goods.

OUR SALE SYSTEM APPLIES EQUALLY IN ALL OUR HOUSES.

EDWARD LEE AND CO., LTD.,

Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, House Furnishers,

DUBLIN (48 Mary St.), RATHMINES, DUN LAOGHAIRE (Kingstown), BRAY.

Country Branch—TYRRELLSPASS, CO. WESTMEATH.

WHOLESALE AND HEAD OFFICES—6 and 7 Upper Abbey St., Dublin.

CAR-DRIVER KILLED.

COLLISION IN A DUBLIN STREET.

A collision which occurred in Dublin on Friday last between a hackney car and what was stated to be a military tender, which resulted in the death of James Stapleton (65), North Wall Extension, for the driver of the car, and injuries to Sergeant Cavison, D.M.P., said that in Jervis street Hospital the deceased man told him that at about two o'clock on Friday he was driving his car from Granby Row to St. Mary's place. He had a passenger named Michael O'Hanlon, of 37 Upper Fitzwilliam street, the Secretary of the Irish Farmers' Union. Just as they were crossing Dorset street, a Lancia car, in which there was a party of National soldiers, came quickly towards Bolton street. The military car struck him, and threw him off, and then, throwing Mr. O'Hanlon and himself to the ground.

The Coroner stated that Mr. O'Hanlon was at present lying in one of the private wards of the Hospital, and was not in a position to appear as a witness.

Station-Officer William O'Brien, Dorset street Fire Station, said that he arrived on the scene shortly after the accident had occurred. He saw an open military car at the corner of Granby Row and St. Mary's place. The soldiers in the car numbered five or six. He attended to the injured man. One of the soldiers got off the car and asked Stapleton his name. While the witness was attending the injured man the military car drove away.

MILITARY INQUIRIES.

Mr. Corrigan stated that the death of this man was reported by the police to the military authorities. The officer who was in charge of Portobello Barracks had been endeavouring since then to trace the military car which was in Dorset street at the time of the accident. He had two officers present, one of whom was in charge of Keogh Barracks, and the other in charge of armoured cars. Both were making inquiries with a view to tracing the car in question. Owing to the circumstances under which the military were anxious that the occurrence should be fully investigated, he would ask that the matter be adjourned until a later date, so that they would be able to get all the available evidence.

The Coroner said that he would take the evidence of the other witnesses.

Captain Owen Cullen stated that he was in charge of the armoured car section of the National Army. He was informed that an accident had occurred in Dorset street, and he made inquiries to ascertain whether the car belonged to the Army. Up to the present he had not been able to trace any car of his section in that locality.

Captain Owen Cullen, officer-in-charge of transport at Portobello Barracks, said that he had communicated with all the transport officers in the other barracks. Up to the time of leaving the barracks that morning he had been able to trace any car that was at the scene of the accident. None of his cars in Portobello Barracks was injured.

Sergeant Flanagan, D.M.P., said he went to Dorset street immediately after the occurrence. A number of people around were interviewed, but none of them appeared to have witnessed the accident.

Dr. Drummond, house surgeon, Jervis street Hospital, said that Stapleton was suffering from two fractures of the leg and was in a profound state of shock when admitted to hospital on the 12th instant. He died at 11.45 a.m. on the 13th inst. Death was due to shock, following compound fracture of both legs.

The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, adding that the injuries were sustained as a result of a collision with a military car. They recommended the relatives of the deceased man to the consideration of the Government, and expressed sympathy with them in their bereavement.

VANISHED AT STATION.

WIFE'S DIVORCE COURT STORY.

After bringing her home from India, her husband left her immediately on arrival at Victoria Station, Mrs. Ethel R. Lang, of Bombay, told Mr. Justice Horridge in the Divorce Court on Saturday.

"He said nothing, but just disappeared," she said, "and has never lived with me since." Before this their relations had become rather strained. The marriage took place in Bombay in 1912, her husband's name being Basil Norman Lang. She was granted a restitution decree.

HERRINGS THREE A PENNY.

Enormous catches of herring were landed on Saturday at Ayr by West of Scotland fishermen, over 20,000 baskets being brought ashore.

The shoals of herring are close in shore. Prices fell from 22s. 6d. to 5s. a basket. The fish, which are of excellent quality, are mostly being despatched to the London market.

Such huge quantities of herrings were landed at Plymouth that the price dropped to 2?s. a thousand.

The bodies of fifty French soldiers who fell at the Italian front have been exhumed at the Musocco Cemetery with military honours, and have been sent to France.

BOURNEMOUTH HYDRO.

Hotel overlooks with Hydro Baths NEW BALLROOM.
Sea front. Electric Lift. Tele. 341.

DUBLIN SHIPPING REPORTS.

Barometer—30.20. Wind and Weather—Westerly wind; fresh breeze; dull and overcast.

Foreign Arrivals—Star, of Hamburg (348 tons), from Hamburg, via Cork, with a general cargo consigned to order; discharging at Transit shed. Custom House Docks; Trito, of Rotterdam (375 tons), from Rotterdam, with a general cargo, consigned to order; discharging at Sheiter Shed, North Wall Extension.

Coastwise Arrivals—Slieve Donard, from Holyhead, with goods; Salees, from Waterford, with goods; Dun O'Connell, from Skibbereen, with empties; Allerton, from Avonmouth, with mail; Maria Reid (sch.), from New Ross, with mail; South Slack, from Holyhead, light.

Foreign Departure—Cragside, of Newcastle (225 tons), for Drogheda, with part cargo (slag).

Coastwise Departures—Slieve Bawn, South Slack, for Holyhead, with goods; Lady Carlow, for Liverpool, with goods; Lady Kerry, for Cork, with goods; Rose for Glasgow, with goods; Brier, for Hayle, with goods; Patricia, for Cardiff, with goods; Castlerock, for Point of Aire, lights, Clare Island, for Liverpool, light.

LLOYD'S MAIL NEWS.

ANDES, from Southampton, arrived Buenos Ayres 13th.
ARMADALE CASTLE, from Natal, arrived Southampton 13th.
AUSTRALIND, for London, and HOBSON'S BAY, for London, left Adelaide 13th.
BAYANO, for Jamaica, left Plymouth 13th.
BELTAN, for London, left Pernambuco 13th.
BOORAL, from Liverpool, and WANGARATTA, from Avonmouth, arrived Montreal 13th.
BRAITON CASTLE, for London, left Port Said 13th.
CERAMIC, for London, left Albany 13th.
CHINA, from Bombay, arrived Marseilles 13th, and proceeded for London.
CHINA, Bombay for London, arr. Marseilles 13th.
DARIEN, for Hongkong, left New York 13th.
DIRECTOR, Liverpool for Beira, arr. Dar-es-Salam 14th, and proceeded.
EBANI, from Liverpool, arrived Las Palmas 14th, and proceeded.
EMPRESS OF FRANCE, from Southampton, and BOLINGBROKE, from London, both arrived St. John's 14th.
EURIPIDES, for London, left Sydney 13th.
EURIPIDES, for London, left Sydney 13th.
FRANCISCO, for Hull, left New York 13th.
GUAYUBA, for London, arrived Barbados 14th.
KARMALA, Yokohama for Royal Albert Dock, passed Gravesend 14th.
KATSARI-I-HIND, London for Bomber, left Marseilles 13.
KELVIN, London for Bremer, arrived Colombo 14th.
KIA ORA, London for Melbourne, left Table Bay 13.
KIA ORA, London for Melbourne, left Table Bay 13.
KASHGAR, Yokohama for London, left Moji 13th.
KASHMIR, London for Yokohama, left Malta 14th.
MALWA, from Galveston, arrived Manchester 14th.
MALWA, Sydney for London, arrived Suez 14th.
MOREA, London for Colombo, arr. Colombo 13th, for Hull, arrived Suez 13th.
MOPPIE from Brisbane, arrived Manchester 14th.
MAI OEBA, for Colon, left Immingham 13th.
MARSALA Bag for London, arrived Malta 14th.
MALWA, from London, arrived Aden 14th, and proceeded for Bombay.
MAGINA, from Teez, arrived Aden 14th, and proceeded for Calcutta.
MULBERRA, from Bombay, arrived Plymouth 14, and proceeded for London.
MURELLE, for New Plaze, left Clyde 13th.
NURALLA, from Beira, arrived Plymouth 14th.
NORMAN, from London, arrived Port Sudan 14th, and proceeded for Port Natal.
OCEANIC, for London, arrived Colombo 14th.
ORMONDE, for London, arrived Toulon 13th.
ORMONDE, for London, left Naples 14th.
OTIRA, for United Kingdom, left Fremantle 13th.
PALEWO, London for Brisbane, arr. Fremantle 13th.
PALERMO, from London, arrived Fremantle 13th.
PERTHSHIRE, from Jamaica, arrived Avonmouth 14th.
PLASSY, Yokohama for London, arr. Colombo 14th.
PORT ALMA, from Fremantle, arr. Hull 14th.
PORT SYDNEY, from London, arr. Melbourne 14th.
PORT SYDNEY and SOPHOCLES, from London, and PALANGO MAID, from Yokohama, arrived Moji 14th.
PORT CHALMERS, from London, arrived Newcastle, Australia, 14th.
SABOR, Brazil for London, arrived Havre 14th.
SARDINIA, for London, left Kobe 14th.
SCIENTIST, from Liverpool, arrived Galveston 14th.
SILARUS, from United Kingdom, arrived Rio 13th.
SONGSTER, from Clyde, arrived Barbados 14th.
TAINUI New Zealand for London, arrived Southampton 15th, and proceeded.
TREWINNARD, from Liverpool, arrived Sydney 13th.
TORTUGUERO, for Santa Marta, left Hull 13th.
TOTONIAC MARU, for Japan, left Clyde 13th.
TAPTI, Table Bay for London, arrived Suez 14th.
VINDELIA, for Bomber, left Manchester 13th.
VARDULIA, New York for Surrey Commercial Dock, and HAKODATE MARU, Yokohama for Royal Albert Dock, both passed Gravesend 14th.
WAIWERA, for London, left Monte Video 13th.

Cunard Line.

ALBANIA left New York at noon on Saturday.
ANDANIA arrived Halifax, N.S., at 11 a.m. on Saturday from New York.
LACONIA left Shanghai on Sunday for Kobe.
SCYTHIA left Liverpool at 6 p.m. on Saturday for New York, via Queenstown.
VARDULIA arrived London on Sunday from New York.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS.

A woman told the magistrate at Thames Police Court, London, on Saturday, that her nephew wished to marry the divorced wife of his brother, the latter being still alive, and asked whether such a marriage would be legal.

The Magistrate—I do not think that would be legal. A man may marry his deceased wife's sister, but I do not think this woman could marry her brother-in-law.

SCARCELY A GREY HAIR AT 70!

Writing of the merits of Lavona Hair Tonic, Mrs. J. Phillips, of 69 The Grove, Ealing, says: "I have found it most beneficial and have scarcely a grey hair, although I am 70 years of age. It is a most cooling and refreshing dressing." And many other letters such as the following could be quoted: "I certainly owe it to Lavona Hair Tonic that I have such nice hair; I am over fifty and not a grey hair; it is past my waist and glossy." Such is the testimony of Mrs. J. Kenneth, of 47 Milward road, Hastings. If YOU have dull, faded, thin, or lack-lustre tresses; if you have found your first grey hair—lose no time, for hair troubles are progressive, and the longer you delay the longer it will take for Lavona Hair Tonic to put your hair to rights. Ultimately this is the one preparation you must use if you want to retain your charm past middle age—it is the one hair tonic that will not fail you. A guarantee of satisfaction or money back accompanies every bottle of Lavona Hair Tonic, which sells at the chemist's for 2s. 11d. (or 4s. 3d. double size), and an exquisite shampoo sachet is included as a free gift.

OUTWARD MAILS.

POSTING DAY IN DUBLIN.

Correspondence should be posted in time for the evening mail to England on the posting days mentioned. Correspondence for places not mentioned—"via Snez," for instance—letters, etc., should be so marked.

Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia and Chile ..... Jan. 17
By Royal Mail Line ..... Jan. 18
By Honilder Line ..... Jan. 18
By Donaldson Line ..... Jan. 18
By Nelson Line ..... Jan. 30
Ascension and St. Helena, Direct ..... Jan. 30
Australia: Via Suez ..... Jan. 16
Belgian Congo (ex Katanga): By Belgian packet ..... Jan 16
Brazil (Para, etc.): By Booth ..... Jan. 17
Do. (exclu. Para, etc.): By R.M. ..... Jan. 17
Do. (Rio Santos): By Italian packet ..... Jan. 17
Canada (Mag. Post only): Direct ..... Jan. 17
Do. (Incl. Mag. Post): Direct ..... Jan. 22
Canary Islands: By S. D. ..... Jan. 17
Cape Verde Is., Direct ..... Jan. 17
Ceylon: Via Suez ..... Jan. 16
China: Via Suez ..... Jan. 16
Colombia (ex. Pac Coast) Chile, Panama, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru: Direct ..... Jan. 20
Cook and Society Is.: Via Frisco ..... Jan. 23
Dutch East Indies: By P and O ..... Jan. 17
East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar): By P. and O. ..... Jan. 17
Ecuador: By Gulf Line ..... Jan. 20
French Congo and Senegal: By E. D. ..... Jan 25
Gambia: By E. D. ..... Jan. 24
Do.: By E. D. ..... Jan. 26
Guiana (Br., Fr., Du.): By Harrison ..... Jan. 17
India, Aden, Iraq, Persia and Seychelles: Via Marseilles ..... Jan. 17
Ivory Coast: By E. D. ..... Jan. 29
Liberia: By E.D. ..... Jan. 18
Madeira: By C-Castle ..... Jan. 18
Do.: By E. D. ..... Jan. 18
Mauritius: Via Durban ..... Jan. 17
Mesopotamia (Bagdad) and Persia (as far as Bushire): Air Mail ..... Jan. 24
Newfoundland (Mag. Post only): Via Canada ..... Jan. 17
New Zealand: Via Frisco ..... Jan. 17
Do.: Via Suez ..... Jan. 28
Do. (Letters and Postcards only): Via Suez ..... Jan. 31
Samoa Via Frisco ..... Jan. 23
Sierra Leone: By E. D. ..... Jan. 22
S. Africa, Nyasaland, etc.: Direct ..... Jan. 18
Straits Settlements, Siam, S. China, etc.: Via Suez ..... Jan. 17
United States: By Cunard ..... Jan. 18
Do.: By White Star ..... Jan. 22
Venezuela: By Harrison ..... Jan. 17
Do.: By French packet ..... Jan. 19
West Coast of Africa (ex Gambia, Ivory Coast) (See also Liberia, Sierra Leone): By R.D. ..... Jan. 22
West Indies (Barbados, etc.): By French packet ..... Jan. 19

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The following note is issued by the General Post Office:—Mails for Australia are forwarded about once a month via Marseilles, to connect at Port Said with steamers of the Commonwealth Line. The next dispatch will be made (from London) on February 1. Owing to difficulties of transit it will be necessary for these despatches to be restricted to letters, packets paid at the letter rate, and postcards. There will be no change in the arrangements affecting mails for Australia, dispatched via France, for conveyance by the regular fortnightly service of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Steamship Companies.

Next dispatch:—London, January 23; Dublin, January 24.

INWARD.

The following mails were received in London yesterday:—South Africa, Madeira, etc., by ss. Armadale Castle; Egypt, India, Ceylon and Straits Settlements, and Kenya, by ss. China; U.S.A., Canada, Japan, Shanghai and North China, Hongkong, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Manchuria; West Indies, by ss. Comedian.

Due to-day:—Canada, Newfoundland, and New Zealand, by ss. Marloch.

To-morrow:—U.S.A., Canada, Fiji, Mexico and Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, by ss. Nordam; Dutch East Indies, by ss. Kawi.

Saturday:—Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria and Liberia, by ss. Aba; U.S.A., Canada, Japan, Shanghai and North China, Hong-Kong, Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America and West Indies, by ss. President Adams.

Monday:—Norman Lang; Brazil and Argentina, by ss. Almanzora.

HOMECOMING LINERS.

The following liners are due to-day:—Bendigo (P. and O., R.S.), from Australia; Tilbury, Gnild-ford Castle (C.-Castle), from South Africa; Tilbury, Nordam (H.-Amer.), from New York; Plymouth, Somali (P. and O.), from Bombay; Southampton.

A decree was promulgated in Athens on Saturday ordering all private persons to whom compensation was granted by the former *régime* to restore the sums paid to them.

The Russian Trade Unions Congress has sent to the workers of the Baden Aniline and Soda Works at Ludwighafen, who were dismissed in consequence of the recent strike, a gift of two billion Soviet roubles, 1922.

An Italian correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company states that the visa of passports between Italy and France, and *vice versa*, was abolished on Saturday, but passports are still required.

RUINED HOTELS

SALVED PROPERTY STOLEN.

CASES BEFORE TH RECORDER.

Several charges of larceny were inve gated by the Recorder at the Green st Courthouse yesterday. One case, w occupied a considerable time, related to disappearance of large quantities of de the property of hotels in Sackville str which were burned in the recent fighting.

Three boys named John Byrne, Nich O'Reilly, and Thomas Newman, w charged with having, on the 9th Decemb last, feloniously broken and entered garage of Timothy O'Mahony, Thomas la and stolen 200 plates, 20 cups and saue 12 jugs, the property of the Granville Ho Company, which

LAST WEEK
OF
GREAT
DISCOUNT SALE

ur Sale Discount of 2/- in
nly until the end of this week

in all our Houses are subject to this
re goods have previously been reduced.

ALE SYSTEM.

overhauled before and during the
, in which fresh and seasonable goods
many cases articles being marked
low as half-price.

uch reduction, OUR SALE DIS-
deducted from the bill in every case
amounts to 5d. or over.

d to our stocks of ***Chocolates***, we
a.ufacturers to deduct our sale
om these goods.

EM APPLIES EQUALLY
OUR HOUSES.

AND CO., LTD.,

Milliners, House Furnishers,

MINES, DUN LAOGHAIRE (Kingstown),
BRAY.

LLSPASS, CO. WESTMEATH.

CES -6 and 7 Upper Abbey St., Dublin.

BOURNEMOUTH
HYDRO.

Hotel comforts with Hydro Baths
NEW BALLROOM.
En Pension from 4 gns.
Sea front. Electric Lift. Tele. 341.

DUBLIN SHIPPING REPORTS.

Barometer—30.20. Wind and Weather—Westerly wind; fresh breeze; dull and overcast.

Foreign Arrivals—Sligo, of Hamburg (548 tons), from Hamburg, via Cork, with a general cargo consigned to order; discharging at Transit Shed, Custom House Docks; Trio, of Rotterdam (373 tons), from Rotterdam, with a general cargo, consigned to order; discharging at Shelter Sheds, North Wall Extension.

Coastwise Arrivals—Slieve Donard, from Holyhead, with goods; Saltees, from Waterford, with goods; Dun O'Connell, from Skibbereen, with empties; Alerion from Avonmouth, with malt; Maria Rachel, from Workington, with malt; South Stack, from Holyhead, light.

Foreign Departures—Craigside, of Newcastle (226 tons), for Drogheda, with part cargo (slag).

Coastwise Departures—Slieve Bawn, South Slack, for Holyhead, with goods; Lady Carlow, for Liverpool, with goods; Lady Kerry, for Cork, with goods; Rose for Glasgow, with goods; Brier, for Heysham, with goods; Patricia, for Cardiff, with goods; Castlereck for Point of Aire, light; Clarobland, for Liverpool, light.

LLOYD'S MAIL NEWS.

ANDES, from Southampton, arrived Buenos Ayres 13th.
ARMADALE CASTLE, from Natal, arrived Southampton 13th.
AUSTRALICAN, for London, and ROBSON'S BAY, for London, left Adelaide 13th.
BAYANO, for Jamaica, left Plymouth 13th.
BELTANA, for London, left Fremantle 13th.
BENDIGO, from Glasgow, and WANGANELLA, from Avonmouth, arrived Melbourne 13th.
BRATTON CASTLE, for London, left Port Said 14th.
CERAMIC, for London, left Albany 13th.
CHINA, from Bombay, arrived Marseilles 13th, and proceeded for London.
CHINDWARA, from Bombay for London, arr. Marseilles 13th.
DARIAN COURT, from New York, arrived Liverpool 13th, and proceeded for Belfast.
EBANI, from Liverpool, arrived Las Palmas 14th, and proceeded for Sagua.
EMPRESS OF FRANCE, from Southampton, and BOLINGBROKE, from London, both arrived St. Johns 14th.
EURIPIDES, for London, left Sydney 13th.
EURIPIDES, for London, left Sydney 15th.
EURYBIA, from London, left New York 13th.
INTABA, from London, arrived Barbados 14th.
JAMAICA, from Yokohama for Royal Albert Dock, passed Dungeness 13th.
KATOOMBA, from London for Bomber, left Marseilles 13.
KALYAN, from London for Sydney, arrived Colombo 14th.
KILDARA, from London for Melbourne, left Table Bay 13.
KILMORE, from London for Cape, arrived Suez 14th.
KASHGAR, Yokohama for London, left Bombay 13th.
KUMASSIE, from London for Yokohama, 30 Malta 13th.
LUCANTO, from Galveston, arrived Manchester 14th.
MANCHESTER, for London, left Sydney 14th.
MOREA, from London for Yokohama, arr. Colombo 15th.
MOOLTAN, from Brisbane, arrived Mercer 14th.
MOLOPO, for Otaki, left Brisbane 13th.
MATATUA, from Brisbane for London, arrived Malta 14th.
MALWA, from London, arrived Aden 14th, and proceeded for Calcutta.
MAGINA, from Trieste, arrived Aden 14th, and proceeded for Calcutta.
MUNDRA, from Bomber, arrived Plymouth 14, and proceeded for London.
MURILLO, for River Plate, left Clyde 13th.
NAIRNSHIRE, from Brisbane, arrived Fremantle 14th.
NORMAN, from London, arrived Port Sudan 14th, and proceeded for Port Natal.
OSTERLEY, for London, arrived Colombo 14th.
ORAMA, from London, arrived Trieste 13th.
ORMONDE, London for Brisbane, left Naples 14th.
ORVIETO, from United Kingdom, left Fremantle 13th.
PALOMO, London for Brisbane, arr. Fremantle 13th.
PERTHSHIRE, from London, arrived Fremantle 13th.
PATRICA, from Jamaica, arrived Avonmouth 14th.
PORT ADELAIDE, from London, arr. Singapore 15th.
PORT AUCKLAND, from London, arr. Hull 14th.
PORT SYDNEY, from London, arr. Melbourne 14th.
PORT WELLINGTON, from Middlesbrough, and TANGO MARU, from Yokohama, arrived Melbourne 14th.
PORT CHALMERS, from London, arrived Newcastle, Australia, 14th.
SABOR, Brazil for London, arrived Havre 14th.
SARDINIA, for London, left Kobe 14th.
SCHIEDAM, from Liverpool, arrived Gibraltar 14th.
SILARUS, from United Kingdom, arrived Rio 13th.
SOMERSBY, from Leith, arrived Barbados 14th.
TAINUI New Zealand for London, arrived Southampton 14th, and proceeded.
TREWINNARD, from Liverpool, arrived Sydney 15th.
VENTIMIGLIO, for Santa Marta, left Hull 13th.
VENTIMIGLIO MARU, for Santos, left Clyde 13th.
TAUPE, Table Bay for London, arrived Suez 14th.
VENDOME, for Bremer, left Manchester 13th.
VARINDRA, New York for Sarnia Commercial Dock, and HAKOZAKI MARU, Yokohama for Royal Albert Dock, both passed Gravesend 14th.
WAINERA, for London, left Monte Video 13th.

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ALBANIA left New York at noon on Saturday.
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LACONIA left Boston on Sunday for Kosing.
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A woman told the magistrate at Thames Police Court, London, on Saturday, that her nephew wished to marry the divorced wife of his brother, the latter being still alive, and asked whether such a marriage would be legal.

The Magistrate—I do not think that would be legal. A man may marry his deceased wife's sister, but I do not think this woman could marry her brother-in-law.

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Writing of the merits of Lavona Hair Tonic, Mrs. J. Phillips, of 69 The Grove, Ealing, says: "I have found it most beneficial, and have scarcely a grey hair, although I am 70 years of age. It is a most cooling and refreshing dressing." And many other letters such as the following could be quoted: "I certainly owe it to Lavona Hair Tonic that I have such nice hair; I am over fifty and not a grey hair; it is past my waist and glossy." Such is the testimony of Mrs. J. Kenneth, of 47 Milward road, Hastings. If YOU have dull, faded, thin, or lack-lustre tresses; if you have found your first grey hair—lose no time, for hair troubles are progressive, and the longer you delay the longer it will take for Lavona Hair Tonic to put your hair to rights. Ultimately this is the one preparation you must use if you want to retain your charm past middle age—it is the one hair tonic that will not fail you. A guarantee of satisfaction or money back accompanies every bottle of Lavona Hair Tonic, which sells at the chemist's for 2s. 11d. (or 4s. 3d. double size), and an exquisite shampoo sachet is included as a free gift.

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CASES BEFORE THE RECORDER.

Several charges of larceny were investigated by the Recorder at the Green street Courthouse yesterday. One case, which occupied a considerable time, related to the disappearance of large quantities of delph the property of hotels in Sackville street which were burned in the recent fighting.

Three boys named John Byrne, Nicholas O'Reilly, and Thomas Newman, were charged with having, on the 9th December last, feloniously broken and entered the garage of Timothy O'Mahony, Thomas lane, and stolen 200 plates, 20 cups and saucers, 12 jugs, the property of the Granville Hotel Company, which were then stored in the garage.

They were further charged, together with Mary Jameson, Margaret Devoy, and Catherine O'Reilly with feloniously receiving the goods knowing them to have been stolen.

Five of the prisoners pleaded guilty, and the sixth, Nicholas O'Reilly, pleaded not guilty.

The accused, with the exception of Margaret Devoy, for whom Mr. Gleeson (instructed by Mr. Drennan, solicitor), appeared were not professionally represented.

Catherine O'Reilly was further charged with having, on the 1st December last, feloniously received three pillow slips, one camisole, seven handkerchiefs, a pair of motor gloves, and two motor levers, the property of a person unknown.

The prisoner said that she had given about £40 worth of value to the Free State soldiers.

Mr. Carrigan, K.C., said that the house was filled with loot. This woman and the two other women were charged with being in possession of miscellaneous property, the loot of hotels and shops that were destroyed in the Sackville street fighting some time ago. The owners tried to salve their property, and they put it into stores in the neighbourhood of the ruins. The charge against the women was that those three boys, one of them the son of Catherine O'Reilly, broke into the garage of Mr. Mahony, which had been taken by the Granville Hotel to store the salved property, and took away thousands of articles of valuable delph, all with the cresis of Granville, Hammam, and Gresham Hotels. This woman, O'Reilly, gave back £90 worth of soft goods to the Free State soldiers. He asked that this case should be dealt with as a grave charge.

Nicholas O'Reilly, who had pleaded not guilty, was then put forward for trial, and the others were put back.

Evidence of the finding of the stolen property having been given,

The accused said that he was going home at 10 o'clock on the night in question, and found a bag on the street which contained delph. He brought it home.

The jury found the prisoner, guilty of larceny, and he was put back for sentence.

LARCENY OF WHISKEY.

John Byrne, Nicholas O'Reilly, and Thomas Newman were indicted with having, on the 15th November last, feloniously broken and entered the premises of Joseph O'Reilly, 21 Railway street, and stolen two dozen bottles of whiskey, one dozen bottles of Bovril, and a quantity of cigarettes.

Newman pleaded not guilty, and the others pleaded guilty.

The Recorder asked who was behind all this thing.

Mr. Carrigan, K.C.—The parents. There would be no living for anybody if this thing went on Byrne was 14 years of age.

The Recorder said that it was a terrible case.

Mr. Carrigan, K.C., said that he would enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case against Newman, who had pleaded not guilty.

Margaret Devoy was charged with receiving a bag of Indian meal, the property of a person unknown, on December 1st, knowing it to have been stolen.

The prisoner said that she did not know that the meal had been stolen.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered.

Mrs. O'Reilly, who was then put forward, and pleaded not guilty to a charge of receiving stolen goods.

Questioned by Mr. Carrigan, she said that she did not claim the property, and would let the police take it away.

Mr. Carrigan entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case.

The mother of the boy John Byrne appeared and said that her husband was in the National Army.

Constable Dunne said that there was no loot brought to Byrne's house, and the parents were not responsible.

The two boys O'Reilly and Byrne were then put back for sentence.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

Before the Recorder at the Courthouse, Green street, yesterday,

Catherine Hollingworth pleaded not guilty to having, on October 9, stolen a bag containing £3 and a bank book, the property of Thomas Dwyer. She was also charged with receiving.

Police Constable Grant gave evidence of having arrested the accused on a charge of stealing a bag of Dwyer which contained a bank book for £135 and £3 in notes. The bank book was found in her possession.

Asked by the Recorder where the bank book was,

Mr. Carrigan, K.C., said that the magistrate who took the depositions in the case directed that the bank book be handed back to Dwyer, who had not turned up.

The Recorder directed the jury to acquit the prisoner. Dwyer got the bank book and walked off with it. H. would not allow any prisoner to be convicted unless the evidence was satisfactory. There was no evidence against the prisoner.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty and she was discharged, the Recorder remarking: "You may go, and keep your hands off other people's property in future" (Laughter.)

Lizzie Greeley pleaded not guilty to the larceny of £5 10s. and a five-dollar bill, the property of James Kennedy, on December 17.

Mr. Carrigan, K.C., said that the chief witness for the prosecution had disappeared. He would enter a *nolle prosequi*.

The prisoner was discharged.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

George Gilchrist, Michael Kavanagh, and Frank Salmon pleaded not guilty to a charge of attempting to break and enter the premises of Messrs. S. Schneiders and Son, 6 Cope street, Dublin, on 26th November.

Mr. Moore, manager of the firm, gave evidence of the premises having been properly locked on Saturday at one o'clock.

A sergeant-major of the National Army said that he went there at about 6.45 p.m. He saw the three prisoners near the door, and Salmon said, "Stick them up!" One of them dropped a jemmy (produced); Gilchrist was carrying a small bag, and Salmon had a portion of a bed tick. He had them arrested and taken to Oriel House. Kavanagh asked him to drop the case, as he did not want to be brought out as a robber.

The jury found the prisoners guilty.

Mr. Carrigan said that Gilchrist was a professional burglar. He was sentenced to penal servitude on three occasions, one of the terms being four years. Kavanagh was convicted six times for assault and illegal possession. Salmon had got two years in a Borstal Institution, and since then there were other records against him.

The prisoners were put back for sentence.

WINDOW-BREAKING.

Thomas Carroll pleaded guilty to breaking five windows and two glass panels at Numbers 35 and 37 Bride street, Dublin. He undertook to pay the amount of the damage done.

The Recorder said that he would impose a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment, not to be enforced if the prisoner paid the money.

BOOTMAKERS' DECISION.

The result of the ballot of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives on the question of accepting the national agreement, which embodies the existing conditions, with the additional advantage that one minimum wage will ultimately operate for male employés, is:—For, 10,229; against, 1,029.

This is the largest majority in favour of a recommendation of the Council ever recorded by a union.

YESTERDAY'S CASES IN THE COURTS.

10,000 DOLLARS CASE.

APPLICATION ADJOURNED AGAIN.

Yesterday in the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Powell, in the action in which the Most Rev. Michael Fogarty, and agents be restrained, pending the hearing of this action, from withdrawing from the Munster and Leinster Bank, Lower Sackville street, Dublin, a sum of 10,000 dollars, given by the late Minister of Defence of Dail Eireann, Michael Collins, to the defendant, Daithi O'Donohue, and lodged by the latter in the said bank.

Mr. W. J. Gleeson (instructed by Mr. Philip O'Reilly), asked for an adjournment of the application on the ground that his client was at present in prison, and his solicitor had no opportunity of communicating with him. The application was for an order restraining the defendants from dealing with a sum of 10,000 dollars alleged to be lodged in the Munster and Leinster Bank in certain names. His client, as a matter of fact, was in military custody, and his solicitor had made an application for permission to see him.

Mr. O'Byrne—I may shorten things by saying that on the last day of the last sittings your lordship made an order for an injunction suspending service of this notice of motion, and, pending the hearing of the notice of motion, I have no objection to an adjournment on the condition that the injunction is continued.

Mr. Gleeson—I cannot consent to that, and I may say at once that the action is not maintainable at all. I cannot consent, and I ask your lordship not to continue the interim injunction.

His Lordship—I have a letter here——

Mr. Gleeson—Yes, it applies to the Adjutant-General for permission to interview my client, who has not been communicated with yet.

His Lordship—So far as your client is concerned, I will grant an adjournment. What period of time?

Mr. Gleeson—We may require longer, but at present I will say a week.

His Lordship—Of course, I do not know anything about this except what appeared in the merely formal affidavit of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Marnan (instructed by Messrs. Cochrane and Co.), for Mr. O'Mara—We cannot get into communication with our client, and your lordship could not adjourn for one and not the others. My client is, we think, in Mountjoy Prison, and we have tried to see him, but have not been able to do so.

His Lordship—Very well. Of course, I will grant the injunction on the same terms.

Mr. O'Byrne—The interim injunction will be continued against all the defendants, pending the hearing of this injunction.

His Lordship—I do not know as regards the second defendant, Mr. de Valera—there is no application before me. I do not know whether I have jurisdiction in that case.

Mr. O'Byrne—Well, I could apply now; but I should say it would be inadvisable to proceed with the motion against some and not against the others.

His Lordship—I think it would not be fair to any of the defendants that I should proceed to adjudicate to-day in connection with any part of it, and, therefore, I will adjourn the whole motion.

A FARMER'S INCOME TAX.

AGENT'S ACTION FOR COMMISSION.

Before Mr. Justice Pim and a city common jury, Daniel O'Connell and Henry M. Murphy, trading as Cussen and Murphy, income tax recovery agents, Great Brunswick street, Dublin, sued Michael Clarke, farmer, of Ashbourne, Co. Meath, to recover £95 9s. for work done from April, 1919, to June, 1922, in adjusting and settling a claim of the Inland Revenue authorities against the defendant. The defendant, in his defence, stated that he never agreed to this proposition, and that the claim for the alleged work done was exorbitant and unfair.

Mr. Vincent FitzGibbon, K.C., and Mr. Murnan (instructed by Messrs. Cussen and Kiernan) appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lardner, K.C., and Mr. Reddy (instructed by Messrs. C. J. Reddy and Son) for the defendant.

Mr. FitzGibbon, K.C., said that the members of the jury were probably aware that the Government assessed income tax and tried to recover it. The forms were complicated, and some people could not make it out. He sold of them. The plaintiffs acted on behalf of people placed in this difficulty by going through their books and presenting their case to the Inspector of Taxes. In October, 1921, Mr. Clarke, who was a farmer, had a claim lodged against him by the Inland Revenue authorities for £1,220, covering a period of five years, namely, £175 for 1917, £240 for 1918, and £270 each for 1919, 1920 and 1921. The defendant was apparently staggered by this, and saw his solicitor. Ultimately the matter was put into the hands of the plaintiffs, who had a great deal of work. The defendant kept very few accounts, and the plaintiffs' task was very difficult. Eventually, on January 21st, 1922, the plaintiffs were so successful with the income tax authorities that the latter wrote saying that they were willing to compromise at £270—that was to say that, in the claim for £1,225 against Mr. Clarke, Mr. Murphy, of the plaintiffs' firm, got it reduced by £954. That ought have been very good news for Mr. Clarke, but when the plaintiffs sent him their bill, which was calculated at the usual rate of recovery agents in this matter at 10 per cent. on the amount saved, he said that it was unreasonable, and had not paid it.

Evidence was then called for the plaintiffs, on whose behalf Mr. Fagan, solicitor, and Mr. H. M. Murphy was examined.

The case is at hearing.

CORK HARBOUR ELECTION.

LIABILITY FOR COSTS.

In the King's Bench Division, before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Dodd, and Mr. Justice Samuels, the case o. the King (Cobh U.D.C.) and another on the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the County Borough of Cork came on for argument, on an application, on behalf of the prosecutors, for an order making absolute a conditional order for the issue of a writ of *mandamus* directed to the defendants (the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Cork), commanding them to forthwith proceed to elect a duly qualified person as Commissioner for the Lower Harbour of Cork, embracing in its area portion of Queenstown Harbour, for the purposes of, and as directed by, Section 27 of the Cork Harbour Act, 1883.

Serjeant McSweeny and Mr. Molony (instructed by Messrs. MacCarthy, Hanrahan and Molony) appeared for the Queenstown Urban District Council; and Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald (instructed by Mr. D. J. Galvin) for the Corporation of Cork and others.

It appeared that at a meeting of the Cork Corporation for the election of four Harbour Commissioners, three representing the Lower Harbour area and one the County Council, objection was taken to two candidates nominated, on the ground that they did not possess the prescribed statutory qualifications—namely, Messrs. George Nason and George Carter. Mr. Carter dropped out, and Mr. Nason was elected, those who voted for him being aware of the objection raised. Mr. Nason had since resigned, and another gentleman had been elected in his place. In an affidavit by the Town Clerk (Mr. Hegarty), which set out the names of those who had voted on the two polls taken on the occasion, it was stated that the members of the Corporation had acted *bona fide* in the matter. Under the circumstances the question now arose was with reference to the persons liable for the costs of the proceedings, there being no necessity for making the conditional order of *mandamus* absolute.

The Court made no rule on the application for an absolute order, exempted the Corporation from liability for costs, as they had yielded to the law, and directed that the costs of the proceedings should be paid by those whose names were specified as special defendants.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRELIMINARY.—Jan., 1923. Result just announced. Miss M. J. Regan, FIRST PLACE (Hons.)—McGUIRE'S COLLEGE, Sackville st., Dublin.—(Advt.)

A SEIZED MOTOR LORRY.

QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Samuels, in the case of Leavy v. McArdle and another, an application was made on behalf of the Sub-Sheriff of the County Louth for an order directing that persons claiming the ownership of a certain motor lorry which had been seized by the Sheriff should appear and substantiate their claim.

It appeared that in the case mentioned the plaintiff, Daniel Leavy, Dundalk, obtained judgment against the defendant, John McArdle, of Castle road, Dundalk, and the Sheriff, in executing the judgment, seized the motor lorry in question; and subsequently Francis McArdle, of Courtbane, Co. Louth, claimed it as his property.

Mr. Justice Samuels made an order directing an issue in the matter to be tried before a judge, without a jury, as to the ownership of the lorry.

Mr. Lavery (instructed by Messrs. Johnston and Roe) appeared for the Sheriff; Mr. Maguire (instructed by Messrs. Boyle and Hartly) for Francis McArdle; and Mr. Saintsbury (instructed by Messrs. Charles McMahon and Sons) for Daniel Leavy.

ATTENDANCE OF JURORS.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

After the calling over of the county and city jury panels in the King's Bench Division at the King's Inns yesterday,

Mr. Justice Dodd said that the effort which had been made by Mr. Lorcan Sherlock, Sir George Fottrell, and others to reform the jury panels had been eminently successful. There had been an absolutely full attendance of jurors, the panel not having been composed of names of persons dead or gone away. It was what Mr. Sherlock called a "live" panel. The result was that the judge dealing with the jury cases could so arrange the work as to distribute it very equally among the jurors, and would take count that each juror did his fair share of it.

FOR SOCIETY'S GOOD.

THIEVES SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

Before the Recorder of Dublin at Green street Courthouse yesterday, two young men named William Delap and Christopher Furlong pleaded guilty to feloniously breaking and entering the premises of the Co-operative Stores, 98 Middle Abbey street, Dublin, on 27th December, and stealing six overcoats, two suits of clothes, and other articles.

Furlong also pleaded guilty to the larceny of a lady's bicycle on 5th December.

The Clerk of the Peace said that Delap was convicted of the larceny of watches in June, 1920, and in July, 1921, got twenty-one months' imprisonment for house-breaking. Furlong had been twice convicted of loitering.

Mr. Carrigan, K.C., who prosecuted, said that in this case the goods which were stolen were value for about £120.

A constable, in reply to the Recorder, said that the prisoners belonged to the criminal class.

The Recorder—I will have to send you away for the sake of society. I order you both to be kept in penal servitude for three years. I do so because I am told that you belong to the criminal class, and there must be a weeding out of that class in the city.

FROM THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES—Tuesday, January 16, 1923.

COURT OF APPEAL—For tomorrow, Intermount Spa Case, at 11 o'clock—Cussen and Murphy v. Clarke.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—Chancery Division. Lord Chief Justice of Ireland—At Upper Yard, Dublin Castle. In Lunacy—In re Cussen and Murphy, 11.30 o'clock—Youth account, Maxwell, Waldon, and Co.; do., Thompson and Edwards. Lord Chief Justice—In re Bolton the Chief Clerk, 11.30 o'clock—O'Sullivan, Montgomery.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION—Motions—Meade v. Meade; Bourne's Executors v. Bourne; Commissioners of Valuation v. Poer, separate Moore; Fields v. Fields; Cunningham v. Cunningham; Attrill v. Goddard. Appeals—Hamilton and P. Act—Murray and Wynne; do., Bodkin and Meade; do., Bodkin and Fitzgerald; do., Morgan, deceased, Morgan v. Morgan. To-morrow, Actions—Levinge v. Levinge; Grady v. Kinahan. Thursday, 18th January—Actions—Mahaffy v. Mahaffy.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION—Mr. Justice Dodd—Motions—Boland v. Boland; Coughlan v. Coughlan. Hannigan v. Stafford Hannigan v. Doherty and Corcoran's Acts, 1881-1911. For tomorrow, Before Mr. Justice Pim, at 11 o'clock—To be Mentioned—Queen's Fishing Fund, R.T.C. and Charities Procedure Act, 1812. Actions for Hearings—Wainwright v. Kerr. Thursday—O'Brien v. Quinn.

COMMON LAW—At 23 Upper Merrion street. Mr. Dickinson, Examiner, 11 o'clock—James O. Lesdor, E.C. Endorsed.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION—At King's Inns, Henrietta street—In King's Bench 1, at 11 o'clock, Crown Paper. Chancery Division—Motions—Hamilton v. Hammons—Perry Cycle Co. v. O'Connor. On Notice—Avon Rubber Co. v. Milnes; Joseph and Son v. O'Shaughnessy and anor.; McCabe v. Finnegan and anor.; Agnew v. Poskitt; Reid v. Walker and anor. Tuesday—Before Master Jackson, K.C., 12 o'clock, Marshalling—H. Molloy, per., P. Molloy, deft.

TRIALS BY JURY.—Before Mr. Justice Dodd, in the Court of Appeal, at 11 o'clock. City Special Jurors—Personal injuries. Very large attendance of City Special Jurors is required. Cable (continued) in the Court of Appeal, King's Inns, Henrietta street, at 11 o'clock. Absent Jurors will be fined. Before Mr. Justice Pim, in the Lecture Hall, at 11 o'clock. Civil Bill Jurors v. O'Brien—Personal injuries. Kaye, Manchester v. Tarlo and Co. (goods sold); Sheriff v. Moore and anor. (counterclaim (negligence, a very large attendance of City Common Jurors is required this morning in the Lecture Hall, King's Inns, Henrietta street, at 11 o'clock. Absent Jurors will be fined. Before Mr. Justice Johnston, in the Four Courts v. Judge and others (personal injuries). Non-Jury—Gaffney v. Gaffney (distress, part heard). Before Mr. City Common—Coulahan v. Fox (crim. con.) (continued); Cruise v. the D.U. Tramways (personal injuries). Dundalk U.D.C. v. Dundalk Electric Boothing Co. (rate money due). Non-Juries—Coulahan v. Coulahan (crim. con.) (continued); Reddy v. O'Brien (goods sold).

BANKRUPTCY.—Before the Chief Registrar, at 11 o'clock—Re Finnegan, grocer, Navan. Re Smith and Co., do., S. G. Rutherford, Stock, do., J. A. Shell.

LAND COMMISSION—Examiners' Chambers. Before Mr. Lynch, 11.30 o'clock—Hannah Tyndal Hope Estate (continued, part heard). Before Mr. Kelly—Andrew William Orr, E.C. 7900, (cont.). Before Mr. Lynch, at 11 o'clock—Sir Thomas Esmonde and others, E.C. 7326. At 3 o'clock—M. Farrell, E.C. 7321. Before Mr. Stubbs, at 11 o'clock—Ellen H. L. Egan, E.C. 7321. Before Mr. Sullivan, at 11 o'clock—Lord Leader's superior interest, town rents. Before Mr. Bodkin, at 11 o'clock—Lord A. Quinn and anor., E.C. 5191. Before Mr. Sullivan, at 3 o'clock—Fr. Power, E.C. 8038, dirct. rents. Before Mr. Franks, 11 o'clock—James F. Crowe, E.C. 5 o'clock—Hardy Bromley.

COUNTY COURT RECORDER—At 11 o'clock Criminal Cases (cont.).

INCREASING TRADE.

ENCOURAGING REPORT AT DERRY

Yesterday, at the annual meeting of the Derry Port and Harbour Commissioners, the Chairman (Mr. Robert Watson, J.P.) said that the total tonnage entering the port during the past twelve months was 794,410 tons, as compared with 609,664 tons for the year 1921, being an increase of 184,746 tons.

Notwithstanding a certain amount of trade depression, the harbour returns had been most satisfactory. The Transatlantic passenger tonnage was steadily coming back to the pre-war standard, and the increase for last year was very good, especially in view of the fact that there was only one company's vessels now calling at the port instead of three, as hitherto.

The foreign cargo trade was a record for the port. Their staple shipping trade—the cross-Channel—showed a welcome improvement, although the regular steamers had arrived and departed with diminished cargoes during several months of the year. One bright feature in this trade was that the live stock exports had been much heavier than for some years past. There were 85,000 head of cattle and over 32,000 sheep shipped from Derry last year—the best year since 1915.

The revenue for the year amounted to £41,412, as against £35,514 for 1921, an increase of £5,998. The expenditure amounted to £35,331, as against £35,127 in 1921, an increase of £254.

Sir John McFarland said that in Dublin strenuous efforts were being made to reduce wages. He hoped strenuous efforts would be made in Derry, because it was impossible to have prosperity as long as wages remained at the present level.

Mr. A. A. Crockett was unanimously appointed Chairman for the ensuing year.

STARVED TO DEATH.

When discovered dying in some brick-kilns, to which he had crawled, it was found that William Aspinall (57), a tinker, had had nothing to eat for two days, and he had nothing at all in his possession. At the inquest his widow said she had not seen him for thirteen years.

A doctor said that the man died from pericarditis and pleurisy, aggravated by exposure and starvation.

"Pitiful," was the Manchester Coroner's comment.

The Government of Chili has conferred the Medal for Merit on Sir Thomas Paxton, Lord Provost of Glasgow; Sir Daniel Stevenson, and Sir John Samuel, all citizens of Glasgow.

DUBLIN COUNCIL.

ONLY SIXTEEN MEMBERS ATTEND ADJOURNED MEETING.

NO BUSINESS DONE.

An adjourned meeting of the Dublin Corporation was summoned to meet in the Oak Room of the Mansion House at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to deal with business undisposed of at the ordinary meeting on the 8th inst., but the number of members attending was not sufficient to form a quorum.

Alderman Alfred Byrne, who is acting as *locum tenens* for the Lord Mayor, took the chair at 3.10, and at that time only a few members had assembled.

The number necessary to form a quorum is 20, and having waited until 3.35, when only 15 members were present, the Deputy Lord Mayor announced that as they had not a quorum they could not get on with the business.

There was a long agenda to be got through.

A number of women who had been admitted to the gallery gave free expression to their opinion of some of the Councillors.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

OFFER OF SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONS.

The British Air Ministry makes the following announcement:—

The Air Council have decided to offer a certain number of short service commissions in the General Duties Branch of the Royal Air Force to officers of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, and the Army, retired under the special retirement schemes as being surplus to the requirements of those services.

The Council hope that by this means officers, whose careers in a fighting service would otherwise be terminated, may be enabled to continue for a further period in the service of the State.

The officers who are eligible for such commissions are executive officers of the Royal Navy, and officers of the Royal Marines, retired under the terms of Admiralty Fleet Order No. 1358, of 12th May, 1922, and officers of combatant branches of the British Army retired under the terms of Army Order 179, of 1922.

They must not exceed the age of 25 at the time of entry into the Royal Air Force, and must be physically fit for full flying duties. Employment will be for 7 years on the active list, on the completion of which officers will be under no obligation of reserve service in the Royal Air Force.

The Admiralty and War Office have agreed to suspend the liability of these officers to recall to their parent service during an emergency for such period as they are in Royal Air Force service.

ART EXHIBITION.

MISS HAMILTON'S PICTURES.

It is not often that one has an opportunity of viewing a collection of the work of one artist, and of so high a quality and variety as that which Miss Eva Hamilton is now showing at 7 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. There are in all, large and small, forty canvases, and they set forth in striking fashion the versatile genius of their author. Miss Hamilton's work has already won approval at exhibitions held under the auspices of the Royal Dublin Society, and this exhibition should make a wide appeal to all lovers of art, as Miss Hamilton is equally facile at portrait painting, or landscape, as this collection clearly demonstrates. There are only a few water-colours, and these are portraits of Mr. Andrew Jameson, Miss Cochrane, of Sligo, and Mrs. Archdale, mother of the Minister for Agriculture in the Northern Government. They are excellent likenesses, as anyone who knows the originals will admit. The picture of Major Hamilton in oils is an admirable piece of work. The portrait of Mrs. Hamilton shows the artist at her best. In colour and execution, it is most effective and striking.

In landscape, Miss Hamilton evidently has the gift of choosing an attractive spot. Into some of these pictures she had put very careful work, in which her power of expression is manifest. No. 2, for instance, "A Liffey Valley," has an air of cosy comfort, situated as it is between two picturesque hills.

"The Strand at Malahide" makes a pretty picture, full of animation, with children playing on the sands, and boats of all descriptions scudding about on the blue waters of the bay.

"Sligo Bay" (No. 13) is a canvas of much merit, depicting thatched cottages on the coast, overlooking the wide expanse of water.

These few pieces are mentioned as typical of the entire collection.

The Exhibition will be kept open for a fortnight.

BOYS AND THEIR FUTURE.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

What is your boy fit for? So important do the Consultative Committee of the English Board of Education think it that you should answer this question rightly that they have decided to put a visit on January 25 to the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, 19 Northumberland avenue, Charing Cross, High Holborn, in order to examine the tests used there.

Dr. Miles, Secretary of the Institute, is an enthusiast in this new branch of mind science. "We go to work first of all," he explained, "by testing the general level of intelligence in a class of boys and girls. That is done by putting a large number of questions, some very easy, some rather difficult, but all to be answered quickly.

"Having weeded out the intelligent from the unintelligent in this way, one comes down to particulars. A boy has to be tested for his intellectual capacity, physical ability and temperament.

"Suppose in the physical test he exhibits first-rate eye-sight and great steadiness of hand; he may be suited for a watch-maker, an engraver, a dentist or a jeweller. But the tests for temperament show him to be of a talkative, social disposition.

"That suggests he would be comparatively unhappy as an engraver, but would do well as a dentist. Temperament is often a stumbling block to success in occupations for which a boy or girl is ...ited by intellect and physique.

"If we can get all three qualities fairly well diagnosed by the time a child leaves school there will be much fewer industrial misfits than we have at present."

Two of the physical tests now on view at the exhibition of scientific novelties at King's College are:—

To arrange quickly in order of thickness a number of steel rods differing from one another by one-sixteenth of an inch in the first place, and by one-thirty-second of an inch in the second place.

To move pegs with the right hand tap keys at the same time with the left, and move the hands a clock every quarter of a minute.

Two of the more advanced tests of reasoning power are to answer the following questions:—

I am five days younger than Harry, and my birthday is on December 28. This year ... comes on a Friday. On which day of the week is Harry's birthday?

Lucy is Tom's only aunt. She had no sisters, and her eldest brother, John, married a woman named Harriet. What relation is Tom to Harriet?

What the institute would like to find now is a philanthropist who would supply the funds for making a survey of labour qualifications and labour openings in the various professions and industries.

TWO INFANTS SUFFOCATED.

Two children, John James Lindsay, aged four, and Robert Lindsay, aged two, were suffocated in a one-roomed dwelling at Dundee on Saturday night.

The children were in bed, and during the absence of their parents a spark from the fire is supposed to have ignited the bedclothes.

BRITISH CAPTIVES IN GEORGIA.

Reuter's Agency learns that, according to news received in London, Archibald Moett, Thomas O'Dell, and Julian Victor Edwards, three British subjects, made prisoners by the Bolsheviks in Georgia, were still in prison at the beginning of this year.

FREE STATE STAMPS.

THOUSANDS OF POUNDS WORTH STOLEN.

Yesterday, before the Recorder of Dublin at the City Criminal Sessions, four young men named Joseph Keogh, William Flynn, Thomas Ryan, and Joseph Ryan were charged with having, on 27th July last, while armed with revolvers and rifles, assaulted Railway Guard Michael Allen and put him in bodily fear, and stolen from him postage stamps value for £2,570, the property of the Postmaster-General. They were also charged with receiving.

The prisoners, who pleaded not guilty, were not professionally represented.

Mr. Carrigan, K.C., said that he thought that was the first time that one of the railway raids, which had taken place so frequently in the country, had been brought before the Court. It would not be before the Court now only that it occurred as far back as July 27. Since then the Free State Government had passed other legislation, and cases of that sort were dealt with by another tribunal. The four accused men were what was described as irregular troops or members of a flying column. On July 27 the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway Company's train from Wexford to Waterford was "held up" at 4.15 a.m., near Palace East, by a body of armed men, who appeared on the line. The engine driver, fireman and guard were stopped by a force of 40 or 50 armed heroes, who thought that they were saving the country. They seized the train, overwhelmed the officials, and looted the train of thousands of pounds worth of goods and property

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
HOME OF PANTOMIME.
NIGHTLY AT 7.30.
FOURTH WEEK AND STILL AN ENORMOUS SUCCESS
THE GRAND ANNUAL PANTOMIME.
BABES IN THE WOOD.
THE PRESS & PUBLIC UNANIMOUS THAT THIS IS ONE OF DUBLIN'S RECORDS.
MATINEES EVERY WED. AND SAT. AT 2 O'C.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and following Nights, at 8.15. Matinee Saturday, 2.30.
"THE WHITEHEADED BOY,"
By LENNOX ROBINSON.
Booking at Theatre ..... Phone 5268.
And at Cary's, Lower O'Connell street.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
8.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 8.45.
OWING TO
ENORMOUS SUCCESS,
DUBLIN'S BEST PANTOMIME,
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
HAS BEEN RETAINED FOR ANOTHER FORTNIGHT.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
GRAND SECOND EDITION.
NEW SONGS. NEW DANCES. NEW BUSINESS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY, at 2.30.
BOOK EARLY. TEL. 5016.

THE SACKVILLE PICTURE HOUSE.
ALL THIS WEEK.
"DANTE'S INFERNO."
The Greatest Spectacular Film ever produced.
PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
"A SPORTSMAN'S WIFE,"
Featuring
VIOLET HOPSON.

METROPOLE CINEMA.
Continuous ..... 3—10.30.
THE INIMITABLE
BUSTER KEATON
IN
"THE SAPHEAD."
A wonderful adaptation of the successful American Comedy Drama, "THE HENRIETTA."

RESTAURANT.
Open 12.30-9.30. Orchestral Music. French Cuisine.

BALLROOM.
Dancing Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon, 2-11. Evening Dress.
Under Direction of Mr. T. Leggett Byrne.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
By EVA H. HAMILTON.
At ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN GALLERY, 7 STEPHEN'S GREEN, JANUARY 16th to 20th, DAILY, 11-5.30.

DANCING.
Mr., Mrs. & Miss LEGGETT BYRNE,
Assisted by MADAM WANDA (late Russian Ballet).
CLASSES FOR CHILDREN.
Thursdays and Saturdays, 11 to 12.
Thursdays, 3.30 to 5. Saturdays, 12 to 2.
TECHNIQUE CLASSES.
Tuesdays 3.30 and 4.30.
CLASS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS AND ADULTS.
Tuesdays, 5 to 6 p.m.
EVENING CLASS—Tuesdays, 8 to 10.
PRIVATE LESSONS BY APPOINTMENT.
DANCES, 8 to 2 a.m. TICKETS, 5/-.
Wednesday and Saturday in the Metropole.
Thursdays in the Ballroom, 27 Adelaide Road.
TWO BEAUTIFUL MATINEES,
Four Ballets in preparation, to be presented at the Theatre Royal about the end of April.

DANCING AND DANCE MIME.
Classes, etc., open in Mills Hall, Merrion Row, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25th, at 5 o'clock.
MISS DEANE OLIVER,
HILLCOURT, GLENAGEARY.

SALTHILL HOTEL,
MONKSTOWN.
WINTER TERMS ON APPLICATION.
Residents have the option of taking meals at the Royal Hibernian Hotel, Dublin.
Salthill is one minute from train and tram.

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J. McCORMACK RECITAL
LUNCH AT
D. B. C.,
DAME ST., STEPHEN'S GREEN.
AFTER
J. McCORMACK RECITAL
TEA AT
D. B. C.,
STEPHEN'S GREEN, DAME ST.

EDUCATION.

SCHOOLS FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, Esq.
Chairman—J. A. MACONCHY, J.P.
THE HIGH SCHOOL, DUBLIN.
(Playing Field—Belgrave Square Rathmines)
Will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, JANUARY 16th
FEES:
Boys under 10 ..... £8 per year.
Boys between 10 and 13 £10 " "
Boys over 13 ..... £16 " "
Reduction for Brothers and Sons of Clergymen.
Fees are inclusive for all subjects, and for stationery, games, Swedish gymnastics etc.
There are 40 School Scholarships and numerous leaving exhibitions.
New Boys admitted daily from January 12th.
J. THOMPSON, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.I.A.
Between 10 and 1, or by appointment.
For Prospectus, list of recent high distinctions, apply to the Headmaster.

EARLSFORT HOUSE SCHOOL,
3 EARLSFORT PLACE, ADELAIDE ROAD.
Head Master—
W. ERNEST EXSHAW, B.A., T.C.D.;
B.A., Lond. (Hons.).
SCHOOL RE-OPENS TO-DAY (TUESDAY), At 10 a.m.
Prospectus on application. Parents interviewed at School from 10 to 12 on January 13th and 15th.

MOREHAMPTON HOUSE DUBLIN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
SCHOOL RE-OPENS
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17th, 1923.
BOARDERS RETURN JANUARY 16th.
Prospectus, etc., on application to the Principal,
MISS A. C. MOLYNEUX.

THE LING GYMNASIUM AND SWEDISH INSTITUTE,
24 UPPER MOUNT STREET.
A limited number of students can be trained for the profession. Subjects include—Ling's Swedish Educational Gymnastics and Games, Dancing, Swimming, Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Osteology, Myology, Theory and Practice of Teaching, etc. Moderate fees. Exceptional advantages. Term opens Jan. 23rd. Principals—Miss D. E. Hitchins, A.C.S.M. and M.G.; Froken H. Svensner, D.G.
EXAMINATION ACHIEVEMENTS—Over 3,000 Certificates and three Medals were gained in the Royal Society of Arts 1922 examinations by Ling Bear-trained students, including the highest award in English secured by any private school in the Kingdom. All Commercial subjects. Day, Evening, and Special Postal Courses. Full prospectus from the Principal, the Da Bear School, Ltd., 39 Lower Sackville street, Dublin. Tel. 4892. Write to-day.

ARAVON, BRAY.
Head Master—E. H. BOOKEY, M.A.
SCHOOL RE-OPENS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20th, At 9 a.m.
BOARDERS RETURN FRIDAY, 19th.
PLEASE ADDRESS LETTERS TO SCHOOL. Mr. BOOKEY will be at home to see parents on Thursday, the 18th, from 2.30 to 5 p.m., and on Friday, the 19th, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

GALWAY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Rich Endowments. Modern Laboratory. Splendid situation in large grounds. Unrivalled for healthiness. First-Class Education for University and other Examinations under strong staff of Resident Graduates.
SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, 17th JANUARY.
Apply for Prospectus to Head Master,
ALEXANDER ERAUT, M.A.

(FOR ADVERTISEMENT INDEX SEE PAGE 2.)

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
DAISY DORMER.
L'Incognita and John Amadio. Foster Kershaw.
The Pompey Twins. Hengler Brothers.
Walter O'Brien. Dudley Dale.
JEPHSON AND DU BARRI.

WINTER GARDENS CAFE.
LADIES' ORCHESTRA, 1 to 2.30 and 4 to 6 p.m.

JOHN McCORMACK RECITAL
TO-DAY AT THREE O'CLOCK.
DOORS OPEN 2.15.
LIMITED NUMBER OF TICKETS
AT THE DOORS, 5/-, 7/6, 10/-, 15/-

JOHN McCORMACK RECITALS,
JANUARY 16th AND 18th.
BOXES AND SEATS IN UPPER CIRCLE AND GALLERY SOLD OUT FOR BOTH RECITALS. SEATS STILL AVAILABLE IN DRESS CIRCLE AND PARTERRE.

TIVOLI (Tel 4125 6.45 and 9.) THEATRE
BRINN,
THE ITALIAN ATHLETE.
Molly McCarthy. The Two Tallos.
Conway and Leland. Basil King. Norah Fitch.
NORMAN CARROL.

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
HUGE SUCCESS!
POSITIVELY LAST TWO DAYS.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN HER GREATEST TRIUMPH.
"SMILIN' THROUGH."
At 3.30, 6, and 8.40. SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

LA SCALA THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF
THE 4 HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE.
UNANIMOUSLY ADMITTED TO BE THE GREATEST PRODUCTION EVER SHOWN IN DUBLIN.
Twice Daily ..... 3 o'clock and 8 p.m.
Doors Open ..... 2 o'clock and 7 p.m.
Dress Circle 3/6
Parterre 2/4
Upper Circle 1/3
(All prices include Tax).
ALL SEATS ARE AVAILABLE.
NO BOOKING.
COME EARLY.

GRAND CENTRAL CINEMA.
"DOUBLING FOR ROMEO,"
With
WILL ROGERS.

PILLAR PICTURE HOUSE.
WALLACE REID in
"THE GOLD DREDGERS."
Also
HAROLD LLOYD in
"BEATING HIS BEAT."

J. W. ELVERY & CO., LTD.
FOOTBALL, HOCKEY, GOLF, BADMINTON, Etc.
BOXING GLOVES AND PUNCH BALLS.
GYMNASTIC OUTFITS.
BOY SCOUT AND GIRL GUIDE OUTFITS.
CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING SHOES.
INDOOR GAMES, Etc.
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
43 & 44 LR. O'CONNELL ST., 76 MID. ABBEY ST., 54 NASSAU ST., 68 DAWSON ST. DUBLIN.
ALSO AT CORK AND LONDON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Dublin, will be delivered by
A. HERVEY-BATHURST, C.S.B.,
Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.,
IN THE TOWN HALL, RATHMINES,
ON MONDAY, 22nd JANUARY
8 p.m. No tickets required. Doors open 7.30 p.m.

THE CRISIS IN THE C.M.S.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
AN AFTERNOON MEETING at 3.30 p.m. WILL BE HELD IN
METROPOLITAN HALL
(LOWER ABBEY STREET)
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 17th INST.,
To suit the convenience of those who cannot come at 3 p.m.
TWO MEETINGS, 3.30 and 8 p.m.
Speakers:
REV. T. BLAND, BRISTOL.
REV. ARTHUR HUGHES, CLAPHAM.

KITCHENER SCHOLARSHIPS.
APPLICATIONS are invited from Sons of Officers and Men or Sons of Ex-Officers and Men of H.M. Forces for Kitchener Scholarships.
Applicants must have reached the age of 16 years, and be under the age of 21 on the 1st January, 1923. They must be prepared to enter a course of study, approved by the Committee, not later than October next.
Scholarships will be awarded to enable the selected Candidates to follow an advanced course of study or training for an Industrial or Commercial career at a University or approved Institution of University rank.
The Scholarship Committee will consider a limited number of applications for University training in other than Industrial and Commercial subjects.
Official Application Forms, which must be returned duly completed by 26th February, 1923, can be obtained on application by letter to—
THE SECRETARY, Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund, 34-35 Norfolk street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

SERMONS.

ORMOND QUAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
A SPECIAL REVIVAL SERVICE
Will (D.V.) be conducted in above Church by the
VERY REV. HENRY MONTGOMERY, M.A., D.D., TO-NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held at 7.30 p.m.
ALL HEARTILY WELCOME.

CONTRACTS.

COUNTY DUBLIN COUNTY COUNCIL.
STEAM ROLLER FOR SALE.
The County Dublin County Council invite Tenders for a 15-Ton Steam Roller, built in 1909, by Messrs. Fowler and Co., Leeds, engine and road wheels in good running order.
Roller may be seen in the shops of Messrs. Thomas Maxwell and Sons, Island Bridge.
For particulars apply to the County Surveyor, 11 Parnell square, Dublin.
Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Steam Roller," and addresse to the Chairman of the County Dublin County Council, to be lodged with me before 12 o'clock noon on the 24th inst.
H. J. CLANCY, Secretary.
County Dublin County Council, 11 Parnell square, Dublin.
9th January, 1923.

EDUCATION.

LORETO CONVENT,
ABBEY ROAD, LLANDUDNO.
RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.
The College has a Southern aspect and commands view of the sea and Welsh Mountains. Electric Light. Central Heating. Pupils prepared for the School Leaving and Matriculation Certificates, the Examinations of the Associated Board of Music, Institute of Plain Needlework, Royal Drawing Society, Gauss, Dancing, etc. in charge of a qualified Physical Training Mistress. School Orchestra.

MONEY Lent by Post, from £20 to £5,000, on Note of Hand alone, without security to ladies or gentlemen; strictly private. No charge whatever if Loan is not granted. Apply SECRETARY, The City and County Private Finance Co., Ltd., 32 South Leinster street, Dublin.

The Irish Times.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1923.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
Dublin 5036 and 5037.
Belfast 1737.
London Central 4360.
BELFAST OFFICE: 108 Royal Avenue.
LONDON OFFICE: 59 Fleet Street.
POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION: 19/6 per quarter.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

Five more executions took place yesterday, four in Roscrea and one in Carlow.

There was considerable firing in Dublin last night. A priest, a woman, a civilian, and four soldiers were wounded.

Early on Sunday morning an armed party of men wrecked a goods train near Streamstown, County Westmeath. Fourteen waggons and two engines were derailed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The engagement of the Duke of York to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, was announced last night.

ABROAD

Two Coldstream Guardsmen were stabbed by Turks in Constantinople on Sunday.

Memel, the Baltic port, has been occupied by Lithuanians, in spite of the Allies' protest.

A review of the position of affairs at Lausanne shows that the Allies are at loggerheads with the Turks on many minor issues.

The French Boxing Federation finds that no previous arrangement was made between Siki and Carpentier before the much-discussed fight.

The French occupation of the Ruhr district extended yesterday. Shots were fired by the French at demonstrators at Bochum, one man being killed and others wounded.

SPORTING.

At Derby yesterday Furious won the Derby Hurdle Handicap.

COMMERCIAL

Dublin Market was quiet, with weakness in Great Southern Stock.

There was a plethora of loanable capital in Lombard street, and discounts were inactive. Foreign Exchanges were nervous, with German marks at a new low record of 58,000 to the £.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

Grand Duke Michael and Countess Torby have arrived at Cannes, where they will spend some weeks at the Villa Luna Nuova. Lord Ormathwaite left London yesterday for Monaco. Lord Illingworth is on his way to Prague. Sir John and Lady Harrington have started for a trip in Abyssinia. The Hon. Gideon Murray has sailed for the West Indies, and will be away for the next two months.

* * *

Viscountess Stopford underwent a serious operation in London last Saturday, and, though favourable progress is reported, her condition gives cause for anxiety. The Earl of Balfour, though unable to fulfil any immediate engagements, is now nearly convalescent. He is able to leave his room, and he hopes to come South from Whittinghame shortly.

* * *

Lord Barrymore, who will be eighty to-morrow, is the eldest son of the late Mr. James H. Smith-Barry, of Marbury Hall, Cheshire. There was an Earldom of Barrymore in existence between 1628 and 1824, and the present peer is a descendant of the youngest son of the fourth Earl. After a long and distinguished career in the House of Commons he was elevated to the peerage as Baron Barrymore of Barrymore in 1902. He has married twice—first, the late Lady Mary Wyndham Quin, daughter of the Third, and sister of the present Earl of Dunraven; and secondly, Mrs. Post, daughter of the late General Wadsworth, U.S.A., and widow of Mr. Artful Post, and he has one daughter by each marriage. There is no heir to the title.

* * *

Lady Winifred Gore has left Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, where she has been the guest of Viscount and Viscountess Hambledon, and has returned to London. The Earl and Countess of Haddo will return to London from Scotland to-morrow. The Hon. Mrs. A. Hore Ruthven is visiting her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Barry, at Collinstown House, Co. Dublin.

* * *

The Countess of Carrick is among the artists who have consented to appear at the Hyde Park Hotel *matinée* on Friday next, in aid of The House of Compassion. She will recite and read Irish poems. Priscilla Countess Annesley has returned to London and will remain there until the spring, when she will go for a tour in the East. Lord and Lady Decies, who left London last week, have arrived in Egypt, where they will spend about six weeks.

* * *

A statuette group in silver of himself, with his favourite hunter, and a celebrated Cheshire foxhound, "Sergeant," was the gift presented to Col. Wardle Wardle by the members of the Cheshire Hunt, in recognition of his great services to hunting, especially during the war, when for three years he acted as Master of the Cheshire Hounds and kept sport alive in that county.

* * *

The engagement is announced between Surgeon-Lieutenant J. W. Tighe, Royal Navy, H.M.S. "Espiegle," only son of Doctor J. M. Tighe, of Melbourne (and late of Dublin), to Josephine Mary (Cis), elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carrigan, of Castleres, Co. Roscommon.

* * *

The marriage arranged between Norman, youngest son of the late Thos. O'Connell Redmond, F.R.C.S.I., and Mrs. O'Connell Redmond, 8 Fitzwilliam terrace, and Kathleen (Baby), youngest daughter of Richard Becher, Esq., and Mrs. Becker, 65 Frankfort avenue, will take place quietly early next month.

* * *

The marriage of Lieutenant E. D. Brooke, R.N., son of Mr. H. and Mrs. Brooke, of Torquay, and Theresa France, youngest daughter of the late Pierce Crosbie and Mrs. Crosbie, of Greencastle, Co. Donegal, will take place in February.

* * *

Captain J. M. and Miss Wardell have left 2 Fitzwilliam place for Grindelwald.

* * *

Dr. Bethel Solomons has returned to 42 Fitzwilliam square.

* * *

Mr. Frank O. Stoker has left 23 Westland row until 3rd February.

* * *

Switzer's Sale. Further big attractions offered in all departments for the third week. Grafton street.

* * *

At Holmes' Sale—The accumulation of Remnants of Dress Fabrics and Silks drastically reduced to ensure a speedy clearance.—69, 70, 71 George's street.

* * *

Salthill Hotel, Monkstown—Now quoting special Winter terms.

* * *

Mrs. Mercedes D'Alton's Salon, Royal Hibernian Hotel—Reduction Sale, half price to-day only.

* * *

In order to keep our workers employed at this season, we are making tailored suits to order from 7½ gns.—Slyne and Co., Ltd., 71 Grafton street.

* * *

PASSENGERS ON ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Arrivals:—F. C. Manifold, Mrs. Manifold, Sir William Goulding, Bart.; Miss Sylvia Sheridan, Dr. and Mrs. Dargan, S. R. Kirkpatrick, A. Walsh, S. M. Frost, Mrs. O'Gorman, Mrs. and Miss Bolster, Miss Kelly, Miss O'Sullivan, Sir A. Beattie, Miss S. V. Timewell, John Timewell.
Departures:—Mr. and Mrs. Bedington Roche, Miss Madeleine M. Kirwan, E. O. Ward La Touche, E. C. Classon, Miss Brunton, Miss L. Brunton, Mrs. Huggard, R. H. E. Martley, H. E. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, Miss E. Talbot, Mrs. B. Boyd, Miss Mildred Rae.

McBirney's Great Annual Winter Sale, this and coming days. Write for Price List.

Mourning Orders receive prompt attention.—Daris and Co. (late Clerihan), 45 Grafton street.

Germany's Challenge.

The situation in the Ruhr Valley is developing rapidly towards a crisis. Hitherto there has been no overt act of resistance by the German workers; but, on Sunday and yesterday demonstrations were held in the several occupied towns, while in Berlin meetings of protest against the action of France were attended by large and enthusiastic crowds. In the capital the mob gathered outside the Bellevue Hotel, which is the headquarters of the Inter-Allied Mission, and but for the timely arrival of the police serious results might have followed. Throughout Germany feeling is running extremely high. All the old hatred of the French is manifesting itself in an acute form, and the battle songs of 1914 are being heard again in the streets of Prussian towns. The invasion of the Ruhr Valley has revived all the worst passions of the German military spirit. The Junker party has seized its opportunity and is making the most of it. All the good work of the moderate parties has been undone. Revenge against France is being fulminated at every street corner and whispered across the tables of every *Biergarten* in the Fatherland. If ever M. Poincaré's charges of German malevolence were true, they are doubly true to-day, and the pitiful part of the whole business is that he is largely responsible for it.

The Germans, apparently, are determined to burn their boats. The Berlin Government has instructed the Ruhr coal-owners to refuse to supply coal or coke to the French invaders even against payment. Yesterday the High Command at Essen invited the "coal barons" to a conference in order to discuss deliveries; but Herr Thyssen announced that as Germans they could obey only the German Government, and the negotiations collapsed in a few minutes. Partly in consequence of this deadlock, and partly as a reprisal for Germany's alleged default in regard to former coal deliveries, the French Commander-in-Chief ordered the military occupation to be extended, and at noon French and Belgian troops entered Bochum, one of the remaining centres of Westphalian industry. Nobody seems to know what will happen next. The miners have started their campaign of passive resistance by refusing to work overtime, and the French have decided to requisition supplies of coal and coke without further delay. Furthermore, one of our correspondents informs us, they contemplate a still wider extension of their grip on the coalfields. Fortunately, the French are a practical people, who are bound to recognise that the invasion of German territory must lead in the long run only to trouble for themselves.

The further France penetrates into Germany, the greater will be the expense of the operation. So far the movement of three divisions has cost the Republic a very large sum, while it has not yielded a single centime either in cash or in kind. French finance is in a very parlous condition, and M. Poincaré cannot afford to involve his Government in heavy expenditure unless it produces quick returns in hard cash. It will produce nothing at all if General Degoutte cannot persuade both the German coal-owners and the German workers that they will be wise to comply with his wishes, and it is clear that up to the present he has failed in this task. Is he likely to succeed as time progresses? The prospect is not hopeful. Doubtless, by the employment of drastic measures of coercion he can force the German colliers to go down the mines, and even to hew some coal; but all experience teaches that the dragooning of a determined civil population is impossible in practice. Be that as it may, France has taken an irrevocable step. Her friends are powerless to help her; they can only wish her well. The events of the next week probably will decide the issue. If France accepts the challenge of the German Government, and if she can overcome the passive resistance of the Ruhr coal-owners and workers, all may be well and the whole world will rejoice. If, on the other hand, General Degoutte is compelled to resort to force, Europe will be doomed to another ordeal of embittered strife.

A Plea for Geography.

The ultimate causes of every country's condition and politics reach very deeply into the past. Ireland is where she is to-day because, nearly two thousand years ago, she was the only part of Western Europe that was excluded from the Roman civilisation. At one point of his conquering march through Britain Agricola was almost within sight of County Antrim. If he had sailed there, had spied out the land and had made a favourable report to his Emperor, how different Ireland's story might have been through the succeeding centuries until now! She would have received the Roman legions, the Roman roads and the Roman law. She would have been linked up with the known world from Spain to Persia. It is possible that Roman institutions and the Roman culture would have escaped here the doom that overwhelmed them in Britain when the legions were recalled, and that, even after England's successive invasions and plantations, strong elements of Latin blood, Latin order and Latin logic would have survived in the Ireland of the twentieth century. *Dis aliter visum*, and most of our present sorrows and difficulties are due to our age-long isolation from the systems and policies of the Continent of Europe. It is true that throughout the centuries we have sent great missionaries and scholars and soldiers into all parts of the globe; but they always gave more than they received. We have retained a national incuriosity of the world's affairs and are suffering from it in a hundred ways—through our too parochial pride, our too concentrated memories, our lack of the senses of comparison and proportion. These thoughts are suggested by Dr. Grenville Cole's speech at the meeting of Irish geographers which we report to-day. Now that Southern Ireland is an equal partner in a great family of nations, she ought to make haste to broaden her outlook and to adjust her mind to the cosmopolitan point of view. Her neglect of history and geography in the past has been one of the symptoms of her aloofness. In recent years the study of geography has been transformed. It has ceased to be a dreary catalogue of names and distances. There is hardly any province of research which it does not claim for its own. Through its portals we arrive at a thousand fascinating speculations on the connection between mind and matter. Already geography has explained the siege of Troy; some day, perhaps, it will explain the genius of Shakespeare. As Dr. Cole said, it has come to be the philosopher's stone which transmutes science into art and relates history to chemistry and ethnology to economics. Nearly all the universities of Europe now recognise the value of this Protean subject, and it is high time that Ireland should escape from the sorry company of Latvia and Albania. We endorse heartily the Irish Geographical Association's claim for the inclusion of the higher geography in the advanced courses of our three universities.

The Caliphate.

Evidence is not wanting that the plan originally devised by the British during the war, but subsequently dropped, to remove the Caliphate to Mecca may be revived. The British *protégé* for the titular headship of Islam would be King Hussein of the Hedjaz, in whose bailiwick the sacred and historic city of Mecca is situated. King Hussein is at least as eligible for the Caliphate as the new Caliph who has been installed in Constantinople by the Angora Government. Whether the Palestine Arabs would support his claim depends on the progress of the Zionisation of Palestine. They are determined to resist in every way the scheme for placing Palestine under the rule of a Jewish minority; and, if they do not get what they conceive to be justice from the British Government, they will look elsewhere for it. In a word, they will support the British in proclaiming Hussein Caliph at a price. What Islam in India will think of the business is another question. Indian Moslems are much divided, some being staunchly faithful to the British Raj and others as anxious to destroy it. The probability is that the transference of the Caliphate from Constantinople to Mecca would not alienate the former in the slightest degree or cause the latter to cease from troubling. It is not easy to decide whether Britain would act wisely in abandoning all prospect or hope of winning the friendship of the Turks and alienating them from the influence of Moscow. The war brought some unpleasant surprises in the matter of supposed international friendships. The British view well may be that what Turkey has done once she will do again, and that it will be less expensive in the long run to have her as an open enemy than as a false friend.

Frederic Harrison.

By the death of Frederic Harrison, at the ripe age of ninety-one, the world loses its oldest and, perhaps, most distinguished publicist, a scholar of diverse attainments and the last, or almost the last, survivor of the eminent Victorians. His first book, "The Meaning of History," was published in 1862; his last, "*Novissima Verba*," in 1920. In the intervening fifty-eight years he published something like forty volumes, in addition to a very large amount of ephemeral and journalistic writing. No branch of the literary art was left untried: he wrote fiction and poetry as well as books and essays on history, politics, philosophy and economics. As a critic, biographer and lecturer he was no less esteemed; but it was as a political philosopher that Frederic Harrison, the most eminent disciple of Auguste Comte and the acknowledged head of the English Positivists, was best known. In politics he was a Radical and a Home Ruler, and in that capacity his one attempt to become a member of Parliament was unsuccessful. One of the fortunate people whose great intellectual gifts are recognised in their life-time, Frederic Harrison received many honours and distinctions at the hands of his countrymen. It is as the "superman," however, that posterity will think of him; for, while everything that he did has been done as well, or better, by others, the total mass of his intellectual achievement was enormous. Are men like Frederic Harrison giants of the past, or will they continue to be the standard-bearers of the race?

TAKEN AT RANDOM.

"STALKY."

Major-General L. C. Dunsterville, who, as announced in the *Daily Graphic*, is forming a Kipling Society, was born in 1865, and has had a very distinguished military career. He entered the Royal Sussex Regiment in 1894, and has seen much service, having been raised to the rank of Major-General in 1918. He lives at The Cronk, Port St. Mary, Isle of Man. He is the "Stalky" of Kipling's famous book.—Mr. Bodie Fraser.

* * *

Men ought to be treated rough.—Miss Rebecca West.

* * *

WHY "GREAT"?

After so many years of prefixing the adjective "Great" to our larger railway systems, surely the public is by this time sufficiently impressed with the magnitude of these undertakings. For the sake of brevity we can well afford to drop the word, which, from its general use, has become meaningless, at the commencement of all railway titles.—Rev. W. H. Hornby Steer, of London.

* * *

No artist was ever all genius.—Mr. Ernest Newman.

* * *

MAN'S DANGEROUS AGE.

"Fifty-five," a beautiful actress told me recently, "is man's dangerous age. I have found this to be true again and again. Under 55 he is profoundly in love with his wife, 55 is quite the fatal age for a man of imagination and romantic possibilities. He is then more susceptible than a boy, more in love with the ideal of woman . . . and more foolish."

* * *

No one desires to reduce wages for reduction's sake, but costs must be reduced to revive industry.—Lord Weir.

* * *

ART IN TEASHOPS.

There is one matter in which we may flatter ourselves that the taste of the British public has infinitely improved, and that is the matter of interior decoration. The proofs are all around us, though an art exhibition is the worst place to look for them. Unquestionably, the rooms of to-day are superior, prettier, and better ordered than those of Victorian days.

The most striking evidence is afforded by the numerous tea-shops which exist, not only in London, but in all the cities, great and small, of the Kingdom, places so daintily furnished and upholstered that it is a pleasure to sit in them, places which are veritable bowers of beauty in comparison with the dull and drab eating-houses frequented by our grandparents.—Mr. Frank Rutter.

* * *

It is absolutely futile to attempt to create a love of art by teaching.—Sir Martin Conway.

Weather Forecast and To-day's Arrangements will in future be found in the Dublin and Provincial News Columns.

LAND PURCHASE IN THE FREE STATE—III.

ECONOMIC HILL-SIDERS.

(BY P. D. KENNY.)

I am now in a position to state as a fact that some members in our new Parliament are committed to a plan of land purchase on the line below:—

Compulsory sale. No cash and no bonus.

Payment in 5 *per cent.* Land Stock only, guaranteed on Free State credit alone.

12½ years' purchase and present net income.

For the gaiety of Parliaments, I trust that no intrusion of realities by the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture may spoil the prospect before we get a discussion in the Dail of this scheme—surely the most interesting experiment in the ethics of property ever submitted to a legislature by white men. It is in substance the same as the playful hypothesis invented by our "malicious amlyst" in the *Irish Times* last Friday.

"Present net income" is taken as the average for the past five years at 55 *per cent.* of the gross income, and it is admitted that the Free State has no credit on which one shilling could be borrowed; therefore, no workable security at all. Let us see how the scheme works out on one of the numerous estates where no rent has been paid in the past five years. Points arise here which would require the skill of a stockbroking actuary. For instance: What is the market price of a 5 *per cent.* Land Stock issued for 55 *per cent.* of nothing, on a security which does not exist? This is one of the simpler matters. The real complexity arises when we reach fractional values of something which has a fractional existence. Where the landlord has received one year's rent in fine, his present net income is 20 *per cent.* of the gross, less cost of collection, and the tenant becomes owner of the fee-simple for 12½ times this. But there is no cash, and when the landlord offers his stock for sale, nobody will buy it, since that would be the same as lending without security. In effect, it is the same as passing a law which compels people to lend their money without security at a compulsory rate of interest fixed by the borrower.

A NEW "PLAN."

The alternative is to treat the unpaid rents as if they had been paid, and to "settle" at 12½ times the average for five years; but there is strong evidence to show that this is not the intention. A new "plan of campaign" has been organised quietly of late, exactly in accordance with the scheme of "purchase." At this moment we have a flying column of rhetorical artillery commissioned on a war footing to enfilade the last trenches of landlordism on the unpurchased estates. I have met the oratorical commandants on their way to the front. They have even asked for my help. All the help I could give was in the way of facts, on "fair terms," as promised by Mr. Hogan; but the commandants shook their heads at my facts, and went their way, sullenly determined to make the Minister of Agriculture adopt their point of view.

Here is promise of a conflict between the economists in the Ministry and the economic hill-siders in the Dail. It might even result in a defeat of the Government, and the issue is exactly such as would necessitate resignation at a time when we want more government, and not an *interregnum*. In that event, what would the Governor-General do? His choice in contriving a new "Government" between the labour leaders and Ballyhooley—that is, unless Mr. Hogan should be coerced into dropping the "fair terms" of his "economic proposition," and accepting the hillside Land Stock for 55 *per cent.* of nothing. Could an old nation proud of its traditions be persuaded to approve of that? The question goes to the root of our ethics in property. It is a basis of civilisation. The Irish nation must live or die according as it accepts or rejects the essentials underlying progressive civilisation, and one of these is respect for the difference between "mine" and "yours."

THE FATAL PRECEDENT.

In fairness to the flying column, they desire to modify. They look back to the actuary and his statistical generalisations. They do not like fractional averages for the five years, It is much simpler to keep the five years a closed book. There arise here which would require the skill of a stockbroking actuary. For instance: What is the market price of a 5 *per cent.* Land Stock issued for 55 *per cent.* of nothing, on a security which does not exist? This is one of the simpler matters. The real complexity arises when we reach fractional values of something which has a fractional existence. Where the landlord has received one year's rent in fine, his present net income is 20 *per cent.* of the gross, less cost of collection, and the tenant becomes owner of the fee-simple for 12½ times this. But there is no cash, and when the landlord offers his stock for sale, nobody will buy it, since that would be the same as lending without security. In effect, it is the same as passing a law which compels people to lend their money without security at a compulsory rate of interest fixed by the borrower.

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A NEW "PLAN."

The alternative is to treat the unpaid rents as if they had been paid, and to "settle" at 12½ times the average for five years; but there is strong evidence to show that this is not the intention. A new "plan of campaign" has been organised quietly of late, exactly in accordance with the scheme of "purchase." At this moment we have a flying column of rhetorical artillery commissioned on a war footing to enfilade the last trenches of landlordism on the unpurchased estates. I have met the oratorical commandants on their way to the front. They have even asked for my help. All the help I could give was in the way of facts, on "fair terms," as promised by Mr. Hogan; but the commandants shook their heads at my facts, and went their way, sullenly determined to make the Minister of Agriculture adopt their point of view.

Here is promise of a conflict between the economists in the Ministry and the economic hill-siders in the Dail. It might even result in a defeat of the Government, and the issue is exactly such as would necessitate resignation at a time when we want more government, and not an *interregnum*. In that event, what would the Governor-General do? His choice in contriving a new "Government" between the labour leaders and Ballyhooley—that is, unless Mr. Hogan should be coerced into dropping the "fair terms" of his "economic proposition," and accepting the hillside Land Stock for 55 *per cent.* of nothing. Could an old nation proud of its traditions be persuaded to approve of that? The question goes to the root of our ethics in property. It is a basis of civilisation. The Irish nation must live or die according as it accepts or rejects the essentials underlying progressive civilisation, and one of these is

LONDON LETTER.

THE FRENCH INVASION.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
MONDAY NIGHT.

The further advance by the French into the Ruhr Valley was inevitable. They could not allow the passive resistance of the Germans to stop them on the path that they have marked out for themselves, and it looks very much as if further advances would be necessary until they control the whole of the industrial area. Whether even then they will be able to obtain any substantial sums will depend upon a number of uncertain factors—one of them being the willingness of the German workmen to go on producing at full pressure for their foreign employers, and another the discovery of a remunerative market for the coal and iron produced.

Britain's Attitude.

Meanwhile the British official attitude towards the French enterprise has been admirably summed up by Mr. Ronald McNeill, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the speech which he made to his Kentish constituents last Saturday. We do not dissent from the French policy because we think it wrong, but because we believe that it will defeat its own purpose. We should be delighted if the event should prove us wrong, and if the French were to succeed in extracting anything substantial from Germany, provided that the process of extraction did not bring worse economic evils in its train.

Our views are, of course, chiefly governed by the necessity of finding remunerative work for our unemployed. Before the war Germany and the Central Powers generally were large customers of this country, and it would pay us much better to get them into the position of solvent customers again than to extract a few millions more or less from them in cash, and meanwhile have to go on finding many more millions for the maintenance of our out-of-works.

Work or Maintenance.

It is interesting to note that the Labour cry of "Work or Maintenance" has been taken up by Sir John Simon, who must now be regarded as Mr. Asquith's second in command. In his speech at Newcastle last Saturday he said that the Liberal solution of the unemployment problem involved three propositions, and named as the first of them "the immediate necessity of sustaining out of public funds those who honestly seek work and cannot find it." I presume that Sir John Simon laid due stress upon the qualifying adverb; for that is really the whole crux of the matter. The public, both collectively and individually, is always anxious to find work for the man who is honestly seeking it and to maintain him until he finds it. But the trouble, as everybody knows—except the Social Reformers, who deliberately shut their eyes to it—is that the average man in any class of society does not want work. What he wants is food and drink and shelter and amusement, and it is only because hitherto he has been unable to get these things for nothing that he has been forced to seek work.

Finding a Remedy.

Unfortunately, the introduction of the dole and its continuance long after the demobilisation period has familiarised a vast number of men and women with the idea that it is the duty of "society"—which means in plain English their industrious brothers and sisters—either to find them "a cushy job," or else to keep them in idleness. Sir John Simon's stipulation of "honestly" were strictly applied, there would be a very great diminution of unemployment, though it would still remain large enough to tax the energies of our statesmen to the uttermost in finding a remedy.

All political parties are interested in discovering such a remedy; for all hope some day to form a Government and do not want to have this problem hanging round their necks when they get into office. I think that Mr. Bonar Law might do worse than hold an informal council of the other party leaders, a few big employers, and the heads of the great unions, and see if they could not hammer out an agreed, if only a temporary, solution of the problem. If they could merely find a definition of the phrase "honestly seeking work," it would be something.

Lord Balfour.

Lord Balfour is said to be very much better, having recovered from his recent indisposition, and he now hopes to leave his Scottish home for the Riviera soon. He will remain abroad for some two or three months. A friend who saw him the other day says that he is looking forward to tennis and golf in the sunshine of the South with great pleasure. Certainly Lord Balfour is one of our most wonderful men at seventy-four.

Tuesday Bills.

I mentioned last night that, when the House meets, an attempt will be made to ascertain the name of the Government draftsman who drew up the Rents Restriction Act, and to-day I observe that Mr. Harold Cox has written a protest on this matter. It has been noticed frequently ever since the Liberals came into power in 1906 there has been a very great laxity in the drafting of legislation. Bills have had to be so hastily prepared and pushed so quickly through Parliament that errors are not surprising.

It might be imagined that the King's Speech would be written in the King's English—that is, in a language that anybody might understand; but such is not the case. Often an Act of Parliament says more by inference than it does in plain language. Frequently clauses of other Acts are referred to, with the name and date given, but the actual wording left to the imagination. When a bill deals with any most complicated question it ought not to be difficult to ensure that the language is clear and direct.

Parliamentary Hours.

It is quite possible that, when the House of Commons reassembles, an attempt will be made to introduce more reasonable hours into the House of Commons, so that members may be enabled to get home before midnight. Three o'clock is looked on by many members as being a ridiculous hour to start the proceedings, and a morning sitting is suggested. The chief objectors to a change will be the members, who find that the present hours suit them admirably. It may not be generally known that the legal profession enjoys the privilege of not being required to serve on committees of the House. This alone is enough to raise the ire of the hon. and learned members, who are the most keen on the proposed alteration of hours.

Official Reports.

Before the war the charge for the official report of the House of Commons debates was threepence, and when paper and labour became scarce it was increased to a shilling. Now it has been reduced to sixpence, but it is doubtful whether the demand will increase. The official reports have but a limited circulation, and the sales have generally covered the cost of production. The price could be less than 6d. but that members of both Houses of Parliament are supplied daily with a copy. The general subscription to the issue of all Parliamentary papers is also reduced with the opening of the new session.

LORD KINNAIRD ILL.

There was no change in the condition of Lord Kinnaird last night.

Yacht by a Tonbridge, Kent, man for £20, whose cabinet was resold for 660 guineas.

TEN MILITARY POSTS ATTACKED.

HEAVY FIRING IN DUBLIN.

AN AMBUSH IN GRAFTON STREET.

PRIEST AND WOMAN AMONG THE WOUNDED.

A priest, a woman, a young civilian, and four soldiers of the National Army were wounded during fierce fusillades in different parts of Dublin last night. The woman is very dangerously injured.

Attacks were made on several buildings that are occupied by National troops, and soldiers were ambushed in Grafton street. The places attacked include:—

The City Hall (attacked from three points).	King's Inns,
Broadstone Railway Terminus,	Thompson's Garage,
Hammond Lane Foundry,	The Royal Barracks,
The Telephone Exchange, Crown Alley,	The "Freeman's Journal" Offices,
Portobello Barracks,	Keogh Barracks,

CROWDS FLEE FOR SHELTER.

At about 9.55 p.m. a bomb was thrown through the window of the *Freeman's Journal* commercial office, in Townsend street, and there was an outburst of revolver firing in the adjoining streets. The bomb, which was of the usual Mills pattern, did not explode, and no damage was done, save to the large plate glass window.

Only the night clerk was in the office at the time. The military guard on the premises did not fire.

Within a few minutes of this occurrence attacks were launched on National Army posts in widely separated areas.

ATTACK ON CITY HALL.

The attack on the City Hall was launched from Christ Church place, Parliament street, and a lane near the Empire Theatre.

The streets in the vicinity were crowded when the terrific din of the attack broke out, and a wild stampede for cover ensued, men, women, and children rushing helter-skelter for the shelter of doorways and alleyways.

The sentry during the revolvers of the attacking parties and the answering fire of the guard at the City Hall was interspersed with the booming reports of bombs. It is believed that three bombs in all were thrown by the attackers.

At the outset the sentry at the front of the City Hall, Private John Farrell, was wounded in the face by bomb splinters.

Mrs. Sarah Burgess, aged 30, of 14 Upper Mercer street, who was walking with her husband when the firing started, was shot in the left hand and in the breast. Her husband escaped unhurt.

In a few minutes the attackers were driven off, and parties of National troops appeared on the street. Civilians were "held up" and searched, but no arrests were made.

"Sir John Simon's stipulation of "honestly" were strictly applied, there would be a very great diminution of unemployment, though it would still remain large enough to tax the energies of our statesmen to the uttermost in finding a remedy.

GRAFTON STREET AMBUSH.

The ambush of National troops in Grafton street took place at 10.40 o'clock. For fully a minute there was a very heavy exchange of shots, which created panic, not only in the immediate vicinity, but in the centre of the city.

Hundreds of persons in Westmoreland street and Lower Sackville street rushed for shelter, thinking that the firing was very much nearer than it was. Trams bound for the South side halted until the fusillade ceased, and the majority of the passengers flung themselves on the floors of the cars.

As usual, the echo of the shots among the buildings a good distance from the scene of the affray made it very difficult to form any idea as to where the firing was taking place, and it was some time before the central streets resumed their normal appearance.

The panic in Grafton street was very bad; many persons were knocked down in the stampede.

Before the fire of the National troops the attackers quickly withdrew, disappearing up lanes and side streets.

It was then found that one of the soldiers had been wounded, together with a priest and a civilian.

The priest and the civilian were taken into the Wicklow Hotel, Wicklow street, near which thoroughfare the attack had occurred, and with a view of summoning the ambulance, some person broke the fire alarm in Grafton street.

The result was that in a few minutes the Fire Brigade from Tara street Central Station arrived on the scene, only to discover that it was the ambulance which was wanted. This was immediately requisitioned by the Second Officer, and brought the clergyman and the civilian to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The priest, who refused to give his name or address, was wounded in the thigh.

The civilian, Daniel O'Toole, of Wexford, aged 22, also received a bullet wound in the thigh.

A wounded National soldier was conveyed to the hospital in a motor car by Councillor Moran. The soldier was not seriously injured.

THOMPSON'S GARAGE.

The attack on the troops stationed in Thompson's garage, Great Brunswick street, occurred shortly after ten o'clock.

A motor car containing a number of civilians, coming from the direction of Westland row, pulled up outside the entrance to the garage, which was closed, but the driver did not stop the engine.

Immediately the car was abreast of the garage gates the men in it opened fire with revolvers and threw two bombs.

Both bombs exploded, and the sentry, Private Ross, was wounded in the shoulder. He was able to walk to hospital.

Corporal Richard Coleman sustained a slight wound in the right jaw.

The men in the car fired fourteen or twenty shots, which were returned by the guard, and then drove away at high speed.

The audience emerging from the pantomime at the Queen's Theatre (which is almost directly opposite the garage) shortly afterwards found a foot patrol of National troops very active in the streets, and many men had to submit to being searched.

OTHER INCIDENTS.

The attacks on the other posts mentioned consisted principally of sniping.

In the midst of the excitement the Fire Brigade received a call to Westland row, where they found a large private motor car in flames. They were able to extinguish the blaze, which is said to have been accidental, before much damage was done to the car.

Three bombs are said to have been thrown at the main entrance to the Telephone Exchange, Crown Alley, at about 10.25. Two of them failed to explode. The third exploded, but caused very trifling damage.

It is not known if any of the attackers were wounded, but it is thought extremely likely that some of them were hit by the troops answering fire.

Throughout the night patrols of National troops were very active in the city streets. Vehicles and pedestrians were stopped and carefully examined.

ATTACKERS' LORRY.

While firing was going on in different parts of the city a few minutes after ten o'clock, a commercial motor lorry, containing a number of young men, passed at top speed along Westmoreland street. The body of the vehicle was "boxed in" a height of about two feet, and the young men were lying flat, as if to escape observation.

An *Irish Times* representative noticed the men lying in the bottom of the lorry as it passed him in Westmoreland street shortly after half-past ten. One of the men raised himself slightly on his elbow and looked out over the side, subsequently saying something to a companion.

A minute or so afterwards the same lorry came up with a military foot patrol, which was searching pedestrians at the corner of Nassau street and Grafton street.

The soldiers called upon the lorry to halt, and it slowed down as if to obey the command; but, instead of stopping, it kept on, and the occupants opened fire on the national troops. The latter fired back at the vehicle as it sped up Grafton street, and in the exchange of shots the priest and the civilian were wounded.

It was the same lorry that a little before that had attacked the guard at Thompson's Garage. Apparently it had been making a tour of the different national posts in the city.

The driver sat in a hooded seat at the front, with two men beside him.

During the night the Fire Brigade ambulance removed a national soldier named Patrick Crowley from Hammond Lane Foundry to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. He was found to be suffering from a bullet wound in the leg.

The civilian, Daniel O'Toole, of Wexford,

SCRAPPING U.S. WARSHIPS.

SEALED BIDS FOR OBSOLETE VESSELS.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday.

The U.S. Navy Department announces that the battleships Ohio and Kentucky, now at Philadelphia, are to be sold.

These ships are to be used for scrapping purposes only, the Department having determined that they should be scrapped even before the Washington Arms Conference was held.

The Department also announces five submarine-chasers are to be sold, though these have are to be disposed of, not for scrapping, but for use by the purchaser, although they are all classed as obsolete.

The sales are to be consummated by means of sealed bids, to be opened at the Navy Department at Washington on February 6th.

SIKI'S ALLEGATIONS.

FRENCH FEDERATION FINDS THEM UNFOUNDED.

PARIS, Monday.

The Council of the French Boxing Federation has discussed the report of the Committee of Inquiry set up to investigate the allegations connected with the Siki-Carpentier fight at a meeting this evening.

The report said that, having examined 40 witnesses of the bout, the Committee came to the conclusion that there was no previous arrangement between the two men fixing the result in advance.

The Federation adopted the report, and said "there was no irregular agreement between Carpentier and Siki; that the fight was genuine, and that its result was regularly brought about."—(Reuter.)

MR. HUGHES'S POSITION.

MELBOURNE, Monday.

After a Cabinet meeting to-day, Mr. Hughes said that he had nothing to communicate. It is generally assumed that Mr. Hughes's future line of action depends upon the result of the meeting of the Nationalist Party on Tuesday.—(Reuter.)

DRUG TRAFFICKING.

LEAGUE SEEKING DEFINITION OF "LEGITIMATE USE."

GENEVA, Monday.

The Opium Commission has adopted the report on the immediate measures to be taken against the illicit sale of opium and other narcotics. The report will be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations by the end of January.

The Opium Commission has decided to hold another session at the end of next May, on the agenda of which will be placed the formulation of an exact definition of what is to be understood by "legitimate use of opium."—(Reuter.)

D.M.P.'s NEW BADGES.

CROWN GIVES PLACE TO SUNBURST.

The members of the Dublin Metropolitan Police will wear new badges to-day.

Like the old badge on the day helmet, the new ornament is of silver and of the same size. The old badge was surmounted by a Crown. This is replaced by a bell-shaped design bearing a sunburst. The harp in the centre is substituted by the City Arms.

Instead of the inscription "Dublin Metropolitan Police" on the scroll beneath the laurel leaves which surround the shield bearing the City Arms, the words "Póilini ath Cliath" appear.

The night helmet will have a similar badge in black. The cap bears the City Arms instead of the harp.

GERMAN-CAUGHT FISH.

BRITISH WORKERS WILL NOT HANDLE THEM.

Hull fish workers yesterday morning refused to land the catch of the German trawler Oliva, which had arrived from Aberdeen, where a ban had been placed on German-caught fish.

In their action the men had the support of the local trawler owners and fishermen, who feared that any other action would encourage other German vessels to use the port to the detriment of the British fishing industry.

FIVE MORE MEN EXECUTED.

FOUR IN TIPPERARY & ONE IN CARLOW.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following official report was issued from the National Army Headquarters last night:—

FREDERICK BURKE, Heagh, Borrisolea, County Tipperary;
PATRICK RUSSELL, Summerhill, Borrisolea, County Tipperary, and
MARTIN O'SHEA, Garrangreens, Borrisolea, County Tipperary,

were tried at Roscrea, on the 2nd day of January, 1923, on the charge of having possession, without proper authority, of two rifles and 95 rounds of ammunition and one Thompson gun, with ammunition, at Ross Cottage, near Borrisolea, on the 23rd day of December, 1922.

The three accused were found guilty of the charge and sentenced to death.

The finding and sentence were duly confirmed.

The execution took place at Roscrea to-day at 9 a.m.

PATRICK MACNAMARA, Killeary, Derrycastle, Nenagh, was tried at Roscrea, on the 23rd day of December, 1922, on the charge of having possession, without proper authority, of one rifle and ammunition at Lisrodyorne House, Portroe, Nenagh, on the 20th day of December, 1922, when apprehended by soldiers of the national Army.

The accused was found guilty and sentenced to death.

The finding and sentence were duly confirmed.

The execution took place at Roscrea to-day at 8 a.m.

JAMES LILIS, Chapel street, Bagenalstown, County Carlow, was tried at Dublin, on the 12th day of December, 1922, on charges of having possession, without proper authority, of a rifle, at Knocksquire, on the 14th day of November, 1922; of having possession, without proper authority, of a number of rounds of ammunition, at Knocksquire, on the 14th day of November, 1922; and, further, with taking part in an attack on the national forces, in that he, at or near Graneycastle, took part in an attack on the national forces on the 24th day of October, 1922.

The accused was found guilty on all three charges and sentenced to death.

The finding and sentence were duly confirmed.

The execution took place to-day at Carlow at 8 a.m.

SECRETS OF THE KING'S TOMB.

TREASURES BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LUXOR, Monday.

Quite a large crowd of visitors had assembled by 11 o'clock this morning, and when a large tray was brought from the joinery there was a rush for the parapet. This time it was another couch, even finer than the one removed yesterday. It appeared in an excellent state of preservation. It is made of ebony, inlaid with ivory, and in the form of a modern Egyptian "angereeb." It has a footrail and magnificently carved open work and inlaid, the subject being household gods, the rails being covered with gold. It is a superb piece of work, and the pegs of the joinery are covered with small gilt bosses, the whole glistening in the sunlight.

There were several of the King's walking sticks, decorated with silver and gold, and with handles representing Asiatic and African prisoners. Next there came two trays, one bearing an open casket, a wonderful work of art. Its contents were a "sem" priest robe, faience necklaces, solid gold filigree buckles, a fine fabric in a perished condition, and numerous other articles not yet uncovered.

Telegraphing from Luxor on Sunday, *The Times* Correspondent says:—Work started earlier than usual to-day, but many curious sightseers were already on the spot. That something particularly delicate or important was coming out was indicated by the appearance of Mr. Carter moving backwards through the passage towards the stairway, carefully drawing with him a large tray, which Mr. Callender supported at the further end.

When they emerged on to the flat it was seen that the tray contained an armchair lying on its back. It was of a curious design, brown in colour, with a trellisework seat and a back panel looking just like a cork. In reality the chair was made entirely of ebony and bound with papyrus, which accounts for its brown appearance.

Next came a tray containing miscellaneous objects—namely, two sistera, the quaint musical instruments used by the ancient Egyptians, which are still in perfect condition; a Faience vase wrapped in wool, a semi-circular veneered box, inlaid with ivory, and containing linen fabric which has not yet been examined; two stools, one of which is not unlike those seen in modern drawingrooms, though of finer workmanship, and several baskets. This was followed by a wooden bedstead, with meshes like the modern "angereeb" used by the Egyptians to-day.

Finally there came the *pièce de résistance* for which everyone had been looking—the funereal bouquet, which was found standing against the north-west wall, beside one of the King's statues guarding the sealed sepulchural chamber, still unopened. It is of a pattern often represented on Egyptian monuments, and consists of foliage and flowers as yet unidentified.

ELECTION PETITION.

MESSRS. Lewis and Lewis, solicitors, of London, have been instructed to appear for the respondent in the election petition against the return of Captain Hilton Philipson, for the Berwick-on-Tweed Division of Northumberland.

At the election Captain Philipson, who is a National Liberal, was opposed by the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, Liberal, and returned by 11,933 votes to 7,554.

Captain Philipson is the husband of Miss Mabel Russell, the actress.

SCOUTS' CHARACTER TRAINING.

MELBOURNE, Monday.

Speaking at a dinner given to-night in honour of Sir Alfred Pickford, Commissioner for the Overseas Scouts and Emigration, who has arrived here from England, General Sir John Monash scathingly criticised the Australian system of military training and praised the Scout movement, which, he said, would build up the Australian character on proper lines.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAY BOOM.

WELLINGTON, Monday.

The returns of the New Zealand railways for the last quarter show an excess of £100,000 over all expenses, including interest, on the cost of construction. In announcing this, Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, stated that if the present improvement in the general financial position continued, he would be able next session further to reduce the taxation of the Dominion.—(Reuter.)

Mrs. Hannah Stanton, Kingswinford (Staffs.), who has died in her 100th year, is survived by her fourth husband.

It is officially stated at Glasgow University that the Balfour Gifford lectures have been postponed.

Two thousand cripples, orlpans, and poor children are to be entertained by the Mayor of Southwark.

Several cases of diphtheria have occurred in the Fardross district of Clogher, and the local National School has been closed.

A CLASH AT BOCHUM.

FRENCH FIRE ON DEMONSTRATORS.

OCCUPATION EXTENDED.

COAL CONFERENCE FAILS.

Political demonstrations took place at Bochum last evening, and as a result of a collision at the railway station between the demonstrators and the French troops, the latter opened fire, killing one man and wounding several others.

This brief message from Reuter's Berlin Correspondent last night reports the first incident of the French occupation of the Ruhr, which was extended to Bochum yesterday.

The French advance is continuing beyond Herten and Recklinghausen to Datteln, in the North, while in the South considerable bodies of troops have reached Hattingen and Blankenstein.

The Datteln-Blankenstein line includes Bochum, Mettmann, Wuelfrath, Nevinges, Velbert, and Dangenberg, which are already occupied by strong cavalry and infantry forces.

This extension was carried out as a reprisal for fresh defaults by Germany in the coal deliveries. Three divisions took part in the operation. General Rampont's cavalry were before Bochum at noon, and shortly afterwards other detachments arrived in the town and occupied the station, telegraph office, and public buildings.

MORE DEFAULTS.

The Reparations Commission will hold a very important sitting this morning, when they will consider the joint Note in which MM. Barthou and Delacroix, the French and Belgian delegates respectively, inform the Commission of Germany's recent various defaults, and will ask it to take official notice thereof.

The first default of the Reich will be that relating to its general refusal to continue to carry out its obligations under the Versailles Treaty, notably relating to its payments in specie, and its deliveries in kind to France and Belgium.

The second German default arises, according to the French and Belgian views, from the fact that the Coal Commission of the Reich informed the Ruhr mine-owners on January 13 that the Reich would no longer perform the supplies as in the past, under the pretext of the Allied entry into the Ruhr.

The communication goes on to say:—"Moreover, this very morning the same mine-owners informed the heads of the Allied mission of mining engineers that the Coal Commissioner had forbidden them to deliver, on any condition whatever, the slightest quantity of coal to France or Belgium. The Government of the Reich is thus triply in default."

It is known that in consequence of this order the deliveries of coke and coal for reparations were suspended on January 13, and had not been resumed on January 15.

Finally, the German Commission for the restitution of cattle has officially notified that it is now stopping all restitutions in France and Belgium.

Probably similar refusals will be met with in regard to all other categories of restitutions.

German authorities have already stopped a trainload of cattle that was ready to leave for France on January 13, and also one of horses destined for Belgium.

The French and Belgian delegates will insist on their colleagues on the Commission formally declaring those four incidents defaults, showing, as they do, the bad will of the Reich.

For the moment the French delegation will not insist on a formal declaration of default in deliveries of paving stones.

As will be seen, the French Government will not tolerate the attitude of resistance adopted by the German authorities, and is meeting their deliberate refusal to keep their engagements with the maintenance of its rights for the strict execution of the Treaty of Versailles.

A DAY'S GRACE.

As a result of the information received by the Technical Committee at Essen, the latter has decided, in agreement with the French Government, to postpone for twenty-four hours the order for the requisitioning, under the auspices of the military authorities, of the coal due to the Allies as reparations.

CLASH AT BOCHUM.

ONE KILLED; SEVERAL INJURED.

BERLIN, Monday.

Political demonstrations on a large scale took place at Bochum this evening, a crowd of several thousand collecting before the Town Hall, where the French General is temporarily staying.

The demonstration sang patriotic songs and gave cheers for the German Republic. The crowd then marched in procession through the streets.

A number of young Communists made a counter-demonstration, raising cheers for the Third International, and the French Communist League of Youth.

The police were unable to cope with the demonstrators.

Shortly after 8 o'clock there was a collision at the railway station between the demonstrators and the French troops. The latter opened fire, killing one man and wounding several others.—(Reuter.)

BERLIN DEFIANT.

40,000 TROOPS NOW IN THE RUHR.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Monday.

The afternoon's news destroyed any doubt prevailing of the intention of the German Government.

The coalowners at Essen, following the instructions of the Imperial Coal Commissioner, did not keep their appointment with the French authorities, and the bargain by which they were to be paid to continue the deliveries on Reparations account is off.

This is a formal repudiation of Germany's obligation under the Treaty, and it is clear that the intention of Berlin is to put every difficulty in the way of France and Belgium.

The extension of the occupation by the two Allies had already been decided upon, as I mentioned last night, and was begun in the early hours to-day. The breakdown of the negotiations has, in the official view, rendered this step more necessary.

OPEN DEFIANCE.

This open defiance from Berlin would not on the face of it appear reassuring, and there is obviously a danger that if it is persisted in it may lead to unwelcome developments.

France has at the moment 40,000 troops in the Ruhr, and it is emphasised, by the way, that these do not include any African regiments. I am told that there is no question whatsoever of calling men to the Colours, but it is not without interest that such measures already begin to be talked of in the Press.

In high official quarters, nevertheless, no less confidence is expressed here in the ultimate success of the operations, and I believe that the hope is fast becoming a belief that when local conditions in the Ruhr become settled the French scheme will begin to yield such results that France will find herself enjoying the support of Great Britain.

PROBLEM OF THE MOMENT.

The immediate problem, however, is to get the coal out of the Ruhr.

In reply to a question this evening, I was told that there is no idea of the French themselves attempting to exploit the mines.

It is obviously hoped that the mine-owners, after making an appropriate "cesie," follow-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4.)

TO-DAY'S LONDON PAPERS.

THE FRENCH ADVANCE.

NEW SITUATION THREATENED.

"THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY SAYS:—

Frankly, from the point of view of obtaining reparations, we do not understand the policy of France. We see the Ruhr occupied. We see the French in a position in which circumstances compel them to take over the management of the complicated industry of the Ruhr, and of remodelling the whole organisation by which this industry has prospered hitherto. We see suggestions that the Ruhr may be cut off from the rest of Germany and made autonomous, and that some non-German currency may be introduced. And the question that is asked here is, how are all these proceedings going to enhance the possibility of securing reparations from Germany?

The whole economic system of Germany may be disorganised by the detachment of the Ruhr. Those German industrialists who have derived their wealth from the Ruhr may or may not be ruined. They may possibly adapt themselves to the new conditions, but will the Ruhr alone, under French management, provide reparations? What of the rest of Germany? What of the whole economic system of Germany, whose operations might have been so far controlled by the Allies as in time to yield inevitably a considerable surplus for the Reparations Commission? We ask these questions in no carping spirit, but in a real desire for a peaceful solution of the reparations problem. It is our profound conviction that this problem cannot be solved in an atmosphere of antagonism. We gladly recognise that the attitude of the French military authorities hitherto has been cautious and restrained, but the mere fact that military coercion is being exercised has seriously restricted—if it has not already entirely eliminated—the possibility of an economic solution.

In these conditions the French occupation of the Ruhr seems to be in danger of assuming another character. The general reparations problem as it affects all the Allies may recede into the background and give place to considerations of a strategic and political character. Then a new situation would be created in Europe, and such a situation would demand the attention even of the most tranquil of British Governments. Already the tremors of change are being felt throughout the Continent. The Hungarian raids on Rumania and the Lithuanian attack on Memel are symptoms of a new unrest, of the new sense of a decline of European authority. The whole economic future is again uncertain and obscure, and the lines of political development to which Europe, after a fierce disturbance, was just becoming habituated, are once more blurred.

We should be happy if the course of events were again to bring British and French views into unison. But that day must come quickly. The French experiment must definitely succeed or definitely fail. The present uncertainty and confusion are daily multiplying the dangers which it was the object of the Allied armies in the bitter conflict of the war to lay for ever low.

GERMANY'S DEFAULT.

FRANCE'S REPLY.

The Times Paris Correspondent telegraphed last night:—The occupation of Bochum to-day is the French reply to the intimation of the German Government to the Reparation Commission, that all reparations, whether in cash or in kind, are suspended. From the "green zone," already occupied, the French have marched into the "red zone." The area thus coloured on the military maps includes Recklinghausen, Herne, Bochum, and Hattingen, and it is the part far and away the richest in coal in the basin of the Ruhr. It is here, too, that coke is obtained.

A new fact which is regarded as of great importance was considered by the Quai D'Orsay to-day. The German Government has ordered the mine-owners in the Ruhr to refuse to effect deliveries to France and Belgium. In high official circles it is stated that this new "default" of the German Government is regarded as the most serious step yet taken by the Reich. To-morrow the Reparation Commission will be asked to make a new declaration, to be added to those already registered, on timber and on coal. Armed with this further weapon against Germany, it is possible that France will immediately stop all coal from leaving the Ruhr for use in the rest of Germany. This is a terrible menace, which, if executed, would bring the whole life of Germany to a stand-still.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

DEPUTATION TO PRIME MINISTER.

Mr. Bonar Law will receive a deputation from the Trades Union Congress General Council at 10 Downing street this morning at half-past 11 on the subject of unemployment, states *The Times*. The principal demand will be for the immediate summoning of Parliament to deal with the problem. The hunger-marchers will not be represented on the deputation. Last week the National Unemployed Workers Committee Movement wrote to the Trades Union Congress General Council asking them to receive a deputation, but it was stated at the hunger-marchers' headquarters yesterday that no acknowledgment of their letter had yet been received.

Disappointed in their latest attempt to see the Prime Minister, the hunger-marchers' "Council of Action" are now considering alternative plans. Their threatened call for reinforcements has not yet been issued. A decision will probably be taken on the matter to-day. Their Communist allies are meanwhile making plain their particular proposals. "Now for action" is their new watchword. Communist journals, both in London and Glasgow, have seized with prompt enthusiasm on a remark by Mr. Robert Smillie—"He thought the whole of organised labour should withdraw for a day or two to see if that would get the Government to deal effectively with the problem"—and they are openly advocating a general strike. In such a plan, they recognise, the co-operation of the Trades Union Congress General Council is essential. Since "Unemployment Sunday" that body and the unemployed organisation have lost touch.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

DEMAND FOR RUBBER SHARES.

The Stock Exchange opened the week in strong fashion, states *The Times*. There was a renewal of the demand for high-class investment securities, among which the Conversion and Funding Loans stood out prominently, while business in the more speculative departments gave signs of broadening. The feature of the day was the demand for Rubber shares.

ITALIAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

PROVISION FOR INCREASED PERSONNEL.

ROME, Monday.

Admiral Tason di Revel, Minister of Marine, laid his Naval programme before the Cabinet to-day. He asked that the estimates for expenditure on Naval armaments should be brought up to a figure of £2,000,000, that the period of service for seamen should be 28 months, and that the whole *personnel* of the Navy should number 45,000.

The programme included, as already authorised, the laying down of two light cruisers, four submarines, and four destroyers for 1923; two light cruisers, four destroyers, and four submarines for 1924; four destroyers and four submarines for 1926-27; and one light cruiser and four destroyers for 1927-28.—(Reuter.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN.

GIBRALTAR, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Austen Chamberlain, who have been on a visit to Morocco, embarked here to-day on the steamship China for England.—Reuter.

DUKE OF YORK'S BRIDE.

ENGAGED TO A DAUGHTER OF THE EARL OF STRATHMORE.

A ROYAL LOVE STORY.

Court Circular.

YORK COTTAGE, SANDRINGHAM, JANUARY 15TH, 1923.

It is with the greatest pleasure that the King and Queen announce the betrothal of their beloved son, the Duke of York, to the Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne, to which union the King has gladly given his consent.

ONE OF THE OLDEST IN THE PEERAGE.

LADY ELIZABETH BOWES-LYON, ONE OF PRINCESS MARY'S BRIDESMAIDS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Monday.

Only a few days ago it was suggested that the Prince of Wales was about to be engaged to a very charming young Scottish lady, but to-day the little mystery is made clear.

The lucky man is the Duke of York, whose love story with the Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon is not a new one.

Their names have been linked for many months past, and since the match is British and a love one, the public will be greatly pleased.

The Duke of York is 28 and the Lady Elizabeth is 22.

The bride comes from a very distinguished family, and its antiquity is registered in its coat of arms; for the Lion of Scotland is quartered with bows, a playful allusion to Bowes-Lyon. The Lion of Scotland appears in recognition of the fact that Sir John Lyon, in 1376, married Jean, daughter of Robert II.

IN BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

The Duke of York enjoys a popularity second only to that of the Prince of Wales, and his choice of a lady of British lineage for his bride will be received with widespread satisfaction.

Prince Albert, the Duke of York, is the second son of the King and Queen, and celebrated his 27th birthday on December 14th last. He served in the Navy during the first part of the war, and was present at the Battle of Jutland on Admiral Jellicoe's flagship, Iron Duke.

Afterwards he joined the Royal Air Force and was attached to the Headquarters Staff of the independent group of the Force.

He was created Baron Killarney, Earl of Inverness and Duke of York in 1920. Since the war the Duke, like his elder brother, has paid several visits to industrial centres and has received the freedom of a number of cities and towns. One of his forthcoming engagements is a visit to Glasgow.

VISITS TO WORKSHOPS.

"Our industrial Prince," as the Duke has been called, has given many demonstrations of his interest in the people. In his undergraduate days at Cambridge he specialised in history, economics and civics.

Since then he had paid many visits, frequently *incognito*, to workshops, factories and shipyards, where he might study at first-hand questions affecting the workers.

He is President of the Industrial Welfare Society, and in that capacity he has worked hard to promote better understanding between employers and employed.

THE BRIDE-TO-BE.

A FRIEND OF PRINCESS MARY.

Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon is the youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne, and was born on August 4th, 1900. She came into prominence as one of the bridesmaids of Princess Mary.

She has been described as one of the most beautiful and popular young women at Court, and on those occasions when she has acted as hostess at Glamis Castle, during her mother's illness, she has captured the hearts of all her guests by her tact, vivacity and charm.

The Duke of York first visited Glamis Castle in September, 1921. He was one of a party, which included the Queen and Princess Mary.

BELONGED TO MACBETH.

Lady Strathmore on this occasion acted as hostess, and it was Lady Elizabeth who had the honour of piloting Princess Mary and the Duke of York through the historic rooms of the ancient castle.

Glamis Castle once belonged to Macbeth, and it was there that Duncan was murdered. It was said at the time of this Royal visit, sixteen months ago, that the Duke of York was the first son of a reigning monarch to have been at the castle since Prince James, son of Charles II., was there.

Glamis Castle is the historic home of the Strathmores. There is hardly a castle in Scotland to compare with it in beauty, or one round which so many romantic legends cling.

A FAMILY SECRET.

It is noted all over the world for a haunted chamber, and a family mystery which is said to be known only to the holder of the title and the family lawyer.

The secret is said to be divulged to the eldest son on his attaining the age of 21.

Lady Elizabeth has been much in the company of Royalty. She is spoken of as a dark and *petite*, with pretty, piquant features.

She and the Duke of York were stated some time ago to be cordial friends, and he danced a couple of Highland reels with her at a dance at Forfar.

She is an accomplished dancer. Both her sisters are married, one being Lady Elphinstone and the other Lady Rose Levison-Gower.

About a year ago Lady Elizabeth went into mourning for the death, at 19 Hans place, of the Dowager-Countess of Strathmore, her grandmother, who was 89 years of age.

ON THE HUNTING FIELD.

Lady Elizabeth has been seen in the hunting field with her brother, Captain Michael Bowes-Lyon, and they have attended the Berwickshire Hunt Ball. It was stated nearly a year ago that rumours of her engagement to the Duke of York were persistent for some time.

The American newspapers published the engagement as a fact, and following this an official denial was issued.

The Strathmore family is one of the oldest in the Peerage. The present Earl is the 14th of the line, and sits in the House of Lords as Baron Bowes of the United Kingdom.

Lord Strathmore is in his 68th year, and when 26 married Cecilia Nina, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Cavendish-Bentinck, grandson of the third Duke of Portland. The family seats are at Streatlam Castle, Darlington, and St. Paul's Walden Bury, Welwyn, Herts.

The Earl, with Lady Elizabeth, is at present staying at his Herts residence, while the Countess is in town.

CREATED IN 1445.

Patrick Lyon, 9th Baron Glamis, head of the Scottish family, which has held the Barony since 1445, was created Earl of Kinghorne in 1606. The widow of the fifth Lord was burned as a witch at Edinburgh in 1537, being accused of designs on the life of James V.

Her son was also condemned for execution, but was respited and imprisoned until he should attain his majority. Before that time arrived the fabricator of the charges confessed to their falsity, when the youth was released and restored to his estates.

THE DUKE AT SANDRINGHAM.

Attended by Wing-Commander Louis Greig, the Duke of York arrived at York Cottage, Sandringham, yesterday.

PRESS COMMENT.

The Times:—To-day when it is known that one of the King's sons has betrothed himself to the daughter of a subject, the ties which bind the nation to the Throne will be rivetted still more firmly, and everyone will rejoice with the young duke and his parents. Here, within English walls, can sometimes smile at the difference of rank which separates Royalty from the rest of the people of the State.

It has not been so before in the long history of England and Scotland. Not to go further back, the wedding bells of Princess Mary are still ring

TURKS' INVOLVED FINANCES.

DREARY WRANGLES IN PROSPECT.

MANY DEADLOCKS ON MINOR ISSUES.

FROM OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT.

LAUSANNE, Monday.

The Turks are stating confidently that the Treaty will be signed by February 1. If that prediction is fulfilled it means that a dreary fortnight of detailed financial wrangles is in prospect, and the general probability is that the Conference will trickle tamely on to an uninspiring, and in many ways unsatisfactory, finish.

At this morning's meeting of the Financial Sub-Committee a point was raised which may conceal issues of far-reaching importance. The Turks proposed that property figuring in the former Turkish civil list, and situated in States no longer part of Turkey, should be credited to the present Turkish Government and paid for by the States concerned. The question will be discussed at a future sitting.

How far Turkish ideas go is not certain, but it is worth remembering that the sole ground on which the validity of the Turkish Petroleum Company's concession for the Mosul and Bagdad vilayets is contested in some quarters is the allegation that the oil rights in question were irregularly transferred by Abdul Hamid personally to the civil list, and subsequently from the civil list to the Ministry of Finance, which duly granted the concession before the war to the Turkish Petroleum Company.

The British Government holds that concession to be entirely water-tight, and the Turks themselves have not hitherto questioned it here.

Sir Eyre Crowe arrives here on Wednesday to assist Lord Curzon in place of Sir William Tyrrell, who has had to return to London unexpectedly on account of Lady Tyrrell's health.

POSITION REVIEWED.

WHERE THE TROUBLES LIE.

The Press Association's Special Correspondent telegraphs:—The following is the present position of the labours of the various Sub-Commissions:—

The Minorities Sub-Commission has completed its labours, and the Allies' Draft Treaty covering the whole ground will be presented at this afternoon's sitting of the Sub-Commission which is dealing with the exchange of populations.

The judicial part of the Capitulation's Sub-Commission is being held over for the full Commission.

The Economic Sub-Commission is meeting this afternoon, but agreement seems doubtful.

One or two more meetings of the Sub-Commission which is dealing with the question of nationalities are necessary, but no agreement has been reached so far.

Acute disagreement on fundamental points prevails in the Financial Sub-Commission, but the labours of the Sub-Commission on communications and transit have been successful.

Disagreement on several points also exist in the Customs Sub-Commission, and complete agreement seems unlikely, though compromise is expected on the navigation clauses. In the matter of property rights and interests there is considerable divergence of opinion, and agreement seems difficult.

Difficulties exist in the Sub-Commission dealing with private debts, while on the matter of existing concessions, there is considerable divergence, and agreement seems unlikely.

Of the remaining Sub-Commissions agreement seems unlikely in that dealing with contracts.

On questions of industrial, arbitral, tribunal, and sanitary régime, agreement is probable.

A conference took place this afternoon between M. Bompard, President of the Financial Sub-Commission, and members of the Allied Ministers on the deadlock. Later this morning owing to the Turkish attitude on financial questions, Probably the British and other experts will proceed to Paris with M. Bompard to discuss the matter with M. Poincaré.

The meeting of the Sub-Commission on the exchange of populations has been cancelled so as to give the Greeks time to examine the Allies' proposals.

TURKISH PROPAGANDA.

STORIES OF BRITISH AIR RAIDS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday.

The following Turkish official communiqué has been issued here on instructions from Angora:—

"In the Moual district the English are bombarding the tribes situated near Eroil, and English aeroplanes are dropping incendiary bombs on the villages, killing people and cattle. The village of Erbil has been destroyed by a fleet of English aeroplanes, and the City of Revender was bombed for two and a half hours. The revolutionists have destroyed two English aeroplanes."

CONSTANTINOPLE CRIME.

COLDSTREAM GUARDSMEN STABBED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday.

Two Coldstream Guards were murderously assaulted at Galata by some Turks last evening. One of the soldiers is in a precarious condition, but the other is recovering.—(Reuter.)

DELIBERATE ANTI-BRITISH CAMPAIGN.

(LATER.)

The two Coldstream Guardsmen were walking in the main street of Galata yesterday evening, when one saw his companion fall to the ground. The next moment he, himself, was stabbed in the throat, and sank unconscious on the roadway. The first man had been stabbed in the head with a knife, the wound being very deep. Nevertheless, he has survived, although he was unconscious until this evening.

The other is progressing. He reports that he saw his assailants, who were Turks, and were obviously Turks. The attack was entirely unprovoked.

While it is too early to say that the incident is the outcome of a plan to assault British troops, it is, undoubtedly, a consequence of the policy of belittling the British, in which the Kemalists have been indulging for some time past.

Every possible occasion is seized upon for the unpicking and the flouting of British *prestige*. For instance, the wife of a British ex-Major was arrested by the police on leaving her home some days ago, and was accused of prostitution. The police wanted to take her to the nearest station for medical examination, but the lady clung to a tree, and the police struck her in order to force her to loosen her hold. Her husband arrived, and succeeded, with the greatest difficulty, in obtaining his wife's release.

The police are abusively threatening all the British, whom they declare "they are going to drive out of Constantinople."

SKATING COMPETITION.

There were five entrants for the Lytton Cup competition for skating contested at Murrin last Saturday. Mr. D. Angus, of London, won the competition. M. Bandet (Holland) coming second. Mr. Angus performed his school figures with great accuracy. He was the only competitor who skated a programme, containing extremely difficult and varied turns. The only three lady competitors made a graceful display.

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THEIR LAST DRINK.

U.S. TROOPS "CELEBRATE" THEIR DEPARTURE.

BIG WINE BILL.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

COBLENCE, Monday.

The amount of bottled goods consumed by the American detachment in Germany between January 10, when the withdrawal order was issued, and to-night would make a U.S. bootlegger green with envy.

Between January 10 and 15, one of the ex-service men's clubs, with 200 members, consumed 1,000 bottles of the best German champagne, 1,700 quarts of Moselle and Rhine wines, 400 bottles of French wine, 5,000 bottles of beer, and two tubs of coffee. The latter beverage is the only drug on the market in Coblence these days.

For the needs of the coming week, during which the club members will give a farewell party to the Frauleins of Coblence—and the Frauleins will return the party—the club secretary has ordered 3,000 bottles of champagne, 5,000 bottles of wine, and 15,000 bottles of beer.

The club also has an option on 10,000 bottles of frothy stuff, and unnumbered quarts of other merry mucilage. These are just for the everyday requirements of the club.

The big farewell party of the week will require 1,000 quarts of champagne, 1,000 quarts of insidious punch, 2,000 quarts of beer, 400 quarts of French wine, and two quarts of coffee.

At another veteran club, similar figures prevail, and these figures do not include a triple amount consumed by Americans in the Coblence *cafés*. The wine figures for the officers' club are not available.

The Yanks here are storing up for the great dry spell. "Drink while you can. It is a large desert over there and few oases," is their motto these days.

Strange to say, there is little or no drunkenness here.

The Army Hunt Club held its last hunt this morning. Major-General Henry T. Allen led the officers, all of whom were dressed in their picturesque red and green hunting costumes, with black velvet hats. They chased the foxes and hounds until one o'clock, and then gathered at the Coblencerhof for their final breakfast together.

General Allen has not announced whether he will return with the troops, or leave later on a liner.

It has not been definitely decided that the Army will embark at Bremen. The French authorities criticise the proposal, saying that an army of occupation should embark behind its line, and not in front of it.

PRESBYTERIANS & FREE STATE.

NO REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Association was held in the Rooms, 16 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, last night. The Rev. H. P. Glenn, Vice-President, presided, and there was a large attendance. The Chairman made a sympathetic reference to the illness of Mr. John Mooney, who has occupied the chair at twenty-two annual meetings.

The last year had been one of great anxiety to those of them who were entrusted with the management of the Association. The unstable state of the country and the state of the streets in the evening prevented many from leaving their homes. Notwithstanding that, the evening lectures given during the year had been exceedingly well attended, and their Association had maintained its membership consistently and effectively.

COMPENSATION CLAIM.

The destruction during the year of their old premises in 16 Upper Sackville street, one of which they were drawing a very considerable rent from the time when the Government commandeered that building in 1916 and compelled them to seek new premises elsewhere, and the withdrawal from them since that building was destroyed some months ago of the rents that they were receiving, had brought them face to face with very serious financial worries. They might be thankful that at the close of the year, notwithstanding the difficulties, they had been able to close their books with a deficit of only £233.

They had, of course, lodged a claim for compensation; but when that claim would be considered, and when it would be paid, was very problematical.

During the year the Free State had been legally constituted, and a Dail and Senate formed in the country. To him it seemed strange that in a State where minorities were to have been represented, the Presbyterian Church, which numbered in the Free State some 40,000 or 50,000 souls, had not a single representative on either the Dail or Senate. To him it was doubly strange when he recalled the business position which Presbyterians occupied in the South—in Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Sligo, Dublin, and elsewhere.

Many of the most important business houses that they would find at present were founded by Presbyterians, and were being run at present by Presbyterians. Some of them were on public boards, and occupied other prominent position, and it was strange that, while that was he ca e, not one of them had yet found a place in the Dail or the Senate. Perhaps, for their own comfort and safety, it was just as well. (Laughter.)

But of one thing he was certain, that if they found a place there they would enter it with clean hands, and their Presbyterian commercial men and their whole Presbyterian community, whether it was recognised or not, would ever be found on the side of order, righteousness, and peace, acting as loyal citizens of the Free State. (Applause.)

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary read the annual report of the Committee, which stated that 1922 completed the sixtieth year of the Association's life, and during all these years it had been faithfully served by many good and loyal men who had passed away, but whose memories were still cherished. They had been succeeded by men who, to-day, were also deeply interested in the Association's welfare.

During a year of much public unrest and anxiety the Association had maintained its position, and in some respects advanced. The membership was about the same as last year, which was the record year of the Association, and the revenue from members' subscriptions was in advance of 1921. Their liability to the bank would have been reduced by some £300, had it not been for the burning of 16 Upper Sackville street and the stoppage of the income from that source.

Notwithstanding the reluctance of the people to come into the city at night, the weekly Monday lectures were never better attended than in 1922.

The report dealt with the newsroom, gymnasium, billiard room, Camera Club, tea-room, Sunday School, teachers' study circle, young men's afternoon Bible study circle, Saturday afternoon school boys' meeting, all of which were well attended. The subscriptions showed an increase of £33.

Alderman Hubbard Clark, City High Sheriff, moved the adoption of the report, and state of accounts. The Association had had undergone many changes in membership during the sixty years of its existence, but there was no change in its object—the mental, moral, and social development of its members. He referred to the loss that the Association had suffered by the destruction of the rooms in Sackville street, and said that it was the duty of the Government to pay compensation without delay.

Surjeant Hanna, K.C., seconded the resolution, and referred to the loss that the Association had sustained by the death of Mr. Justice Gordon.

The motion was supported by the Rev. R. K. Hanna, Rev. Dr. Osborne, and Rev. W. M. Garvin, and adopted.

Mr. John Mooney, C.V.O., D.L., was re-appointed President; Very Rev. H. P. Glenn was re-elected Vice-President, and Messrs. J. A. Kinnear and F. T. Eason were re-appointed auditors.

The outgoing Committee having been re-appointed, the proceedings closed with the Benediction.

RUSSIA SEES "RED."

PLANS FOR EUROPEAN REVOLUTION.

"A GENERAL STAFF."

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Monday.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International and the "Red" Trade Union International have organised a "Committee of Action," which partakes of the nature of a general staff for a European revolution in case such develops as a result of the Ruhr occupation.

The Executive Committee urge Communists and "Red" trade unionists in the countries of Europe to prepare for common action.

Simultaneously the Communist International and the "Red" Trade Union International issue an appeal to the German workers to create a united front and form a Labour Government.

The appeal suggests that the enemy can be repulsed only through the co-operation of the German and French proletariats, and by "giving to the masses the slogan of 'union with Soviet Russia.'"

The same appeal calls upon French soldiers to prevent M. Poincaré "throwing Europe into a new war, and transforming Europe into a heap of ruins."

The Russian Government to-day, for the first time, has taken cognisance of the occupation of the Ruhr by issuing a proclamation addressed to the nations of the world.

The proclamation is signed by President Kalin.

It raises a "voice of indignation and protest against the measures of the French Government."

The statement throws the responsibility of the Ruhr occupation on London, Brussels, Rome, and Tokio, "which protested in mere words."

It is noted here that Washington is significantly omitted from this enumeration of the guilty.

The proclamation protests against the discarding of the rights of the German people to self-determination, and warns nations that a war cloud is hanging over Europe owing to an attempt to execute the Treaty of Versailles, which has thrown the Continent into economic and political chaos.

A NOTABLE JUBILEE.

CELEBRATION AT ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

A jubilee meeting of the members of St. George's Y.M.C.A., at the Parochial Hall, George's place, Dublin, was presided over last night by the Right Rev. Dr. Gregg, Archbishop of Dublin.

Letters regretting their inability to attend were read from the Bishop of Killaloe, the Dean of Christ Church, the Bishop of Limerick, Alderman Hubbard Clark, and many others.

THE ARCHBISHOP.

The Chairman said that they were there to celebrate the jubilee of the Association. He recalled the foundation of the Y.M.C.A. in the city, when the president was a former Archbishop of Dublin, and said that lectures for young men were important features of those times. But rivals had grown up in the shape of cinemas and other attractions. There were many places to which young people could go for healthful and happy entertainment. There was competition in every way of life, and it was good to see happy and healthy competitors in that distance. Their meeting was that night marked the fiftieth year of the Association's existence, and they could not help thinking of the healthy condition in which they had reached that year.

Having spoken of the importance of the Association in connection with parochial church activity, the Archbishop said that it was a great mistake to think that men were not wanted for this work until they were past the prime of life. When he looked at the General Synod and the Diocesan Synod he regretted that parishes did not send a larger number of young men. They wanted the young as well as the elderly men. Young men had a right to such a representation, and he hoped that they would claim it. Referring to the social activities of the Association, the Archbishop remarked that a man's education was not complete until he found his place with fellow-men. Their fellow-men "rubbed the corners off."

THE FORTY-NINTH REPORT.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Alf. A. E. Murphy, read the forty-ninth annual report of the Committee of the Association. It stated that twenty-seven meetings—secular and Scripture—had been held during the past year. Owing to the unsettled conditions in the city, the attendances for the second half of the year, fell off slightly. The report detailed the number of subjects dealt with in debate and lecture during the year. It might be of interest to mention that the largest attendance at any of the meetings was on the occasion of the reading of the essay on banking. It was, perhaps, hardly necessary to add that at the end of the year the Association's financial position was good. The Committee felt deeply the honour which the Association had been paid by the presence of the Archbishop of Dublin in the chair that night.

MR. JUSTICE SAMUELS.

The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Samuels, in proposing the adoption of the report, said that it was a most encouraging one. He paid a tribute to the work of the hon. secretary, Mr. Murphy, and referred to the wide range of subjects which had been debated by the members of the Association during the year. It was 180 years ago, he remarked, since Edmund Burke had founded the little debating society in Trinity College, and his manuscripts of those debates were still to be seen in the College. He could not help observing that there was a wonderful similarity between the subjects discussed by Burke's society and those debated by the members of the Young Men's Association. There was nothing which the members of the Association might not debate.

They had entered a period in which there was never more need of such associations as the Young Men's Association. They were almost blinded in their unhappy land by the constant terrors which surrounded them every day. The present period marked a revolt against all authority — not political, but moral; a revolt against things that were formerly cherished as the principles of civilisation. They might think that this only applied to themselves, but let them look around. The whole world was sick, diseased, paralysed. From Russia to China there was a sense of moral revolt abroad. Half the world had been reduced to abject misery.

CRIME IN AMERICA.

The speaker quoted from a book by the Solicitor-General of the United States in support of his statement. In 1921 ordinary crime in America had increased 900 per cent. It might be said that the war had been responsible for this condition of things. But the war was rather a symptom—in a sense, the opening of a horrible abscess to reveal the desperate condition of humanity. The appalling thing about it was that the Christian countries seemed to be most devoid of all the things that move for advancement. There were myriad causes which contributed to producing such a state.

Referring to the political economy of the Third International, the judge said that that teaching had spread and was alive and rampant in Ireland. It was divorced from human nature and from Christian teaching. In his opinion the dethronement of the Decalogue had taken place all over the world. If every man did unto his neighbour as he did unto himself it would be an entirely honest and industrious world. They might be pessimistic and say that things had gone to the devil. "And so they have," declared the judge, "but it is our job to pull them back, and it is up to the young men and women to do it."

Dr. McDowel Cosgrave seconded the motion, and paid a tribute to the great work which was being accomplished by the Association.

The report was adopted.

The hon. secretary, Mr. Murphy, was presented with a dressing case by the members to mark their appreciation of his services.

BALTIC PORT COUP.

ATTEMPT TO FORCE THE ALLIES' HANDS.

Reuter's Paris Correspondent says that a message has been received there from Kovno stating that Memel has fallen. That means, presumably, that the Lithuanians have assumed control.

A telegram from Memel, received in Copenhagen, reports that the commander of the insurgents has handed to the Allied High Commissioner a Note declaring that their action is directed exclusively against the German Government, which is proving itself intolerable. The Lithuanian leader asks the French troops to refrain from any act of war, as he is willing to guarantee the complete safety both of the inhabitants and the officials.

A semi-official statement issued in Berlin yesterday says:—A troop of about thirty Lithuanian franc-tireurs, armed with rifles and machine guns, entered Memel yesterday, and occupied the Pont du Bonrse to facilitate the passage of other franc-tireurs.

The premises of the French High Commissioner were also occupied.

A portion of the town round the barracks is still in the hands of the French, and the Lithuanians are endeavouring to obtain possession.

This pro-Lithuanian movement has been undertaken by unofficial bands, although it is reported that uniformed Lithuanians are participating.

The Powers have made strong representations to the Lithuanian Government ordering it to take action against the invaders.

France has despatched two torpedo boats to the Baltic and the British a cruiser. The Council of Ambassadors has sent Colonel Trousson, a French officer, to take charge of the Allied forces that will be landed from the warship.

Memel is a fortified port at the northern extremity of Germany, 70 miles north-east of Danzig, at the opening into the Baltic. It lies almost on the Lithuanian frontier. At the conclusion of the war, Lithuania demanded that the frontier should be readjusted so that Memel might be incorporated in Lithuania. Germany claimed its retention in her territory. Pending the Allies' decision, a small French garrison was posted in the town. The Lithuanians, exasperated by the delay in settling the matter, have now crossed the frontier and occupied the place, with the intention of forcing the Allies to come to a decision favourable to themselves. The port is commanded from the sea.

IN THE RUHR.

(Continued from Page 5, Column 4.)

ing on the instructions from Berlin, will finally agree to co-operate, in which case a means would certainly be found to pay them, as was done in Upper Silesia.

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Even if they fail, it is believed that the miners will be only too glad to go on working, and that the Allied Engineering Commission, probably supplemented in number, would be able to guarantee a satisfactory output from the mines.

NO OVERTURES FROM STINNES.

The new orders of the German Government destroy for the time being the hope entertained here, that drastic action would be followed by overtures from Berlin.

I am informed that the statements that approaches have been made to the French Government by Herr Stinnes and others since the French advance are without foundation.

M. Poincaré's point of view is known. He will not turn away from any offer to negotiate, but it is obvious that this must come from the German Government itself.

Quoting again from the book, Sir William said that at the end of August, when Sir Douglas was preparing to attack the Hindenburg Line, which he broke two or three days afterwards, he received a personal communication to the effect that the Cabinet would be very anxious if he (Sir Douglas) suffered many casualties, practically saying, remarked the speaker, that success only would justify that attack. The Government was entitled, if they thought that a Commander-in-Chief was taking wrong military action, to write to him and say so, and to order him not to do it, but he did not think that it was entitled, on the eve of a great battle, when a man carried all the responsibility which he carried at such a time, to write him in effect, "We think you will lose, and if you do you will have to take the consequences." As a mean and cruel act he thought that incident without parallel in our history, or in the history of any other country.

CONTROL OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Sir William went on to mention that after the Calais Conference between the two countries to discuss the question of transport in Northern France, General Nivelle asked if he had any question to raise, and pulled out from his pocket proposals for placing the British Army under his command. Next morning, at his (Sir William's) request, General Nivelle came to see him. He said to General Nivelle that he did not understand why he put those very important proposals before the Ministers on the previous night and not mentioned anything to him, adding: "General Joffre and I do not do business like that. We thrash things out for ourselves, and then put them before Ministers." General Nivelle asked: "Did not you know about it?" Answered in the negative, General Nivelle rejoined: "Oh, this matter has been the subject of correspondence between the two Governments for some days, and I was told about it and told to put it before the meeting. I thought you would be told about it."

It was an instance, proceeded Sir William, of a military matter connected with organisation being deliberately secreted from the two officers who ought to have been consulted, and he quoted it as an instance of the difficulties which Commanders had sometimes to put up with.

BRITISH MEDIATION?

A GERMAN REPORT.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Monday.

The German newspapers are practically unanimous in endorsing the vote of confidence given to Herr Cuno's programme to resist the French seizure of productive guarantees.

Even the *Vossische Zeitung*, which is democratic, declares that the people must stand united behind the Government. It warns, however, that although so long as the French are "ruling Essen with machine guns," separate negotiations with France are out of the question, the German people must be careful not to let their patriotic feelings place them in the hands of the Nationalists, who are trying to capitalise the situation for their own ends.

It is being stated in the Reichstag circles here to-day that Great Britain is trying to bring about a compromise between the Germans and the French, whereby the latter evacuate the Ruhr.

GERMAN REFUSAL.

ESSEN CONFERENCE BREAKS DOWN.

ESSEN, Monday.

At this morning's meeting between the French authorities and six representatives of the Mine Owners' Association, the proceedings were opened by Herr Thyssen, who submitted a telegram from the German Coal Controller, Herr Stutz, expressly forbidding deliveries of coal and coke to France or Belgium, even though cash payments were made, on the ground of the Franco-Belgian invasion of the Ruhr.

In the face of this, M. Coste, the French Inspector of Mines, produced a written order, which was served directly upon each mining representative, demanding the immediate delivery of coal on the terms laid down by the Reparations Commission.

The mining representatives, upon being invited to state their intentions, declared that they would execute orders only from Berlin.

Germans, whom I have interviewed, state that they expect that the confiscation of the mines will have the effect of ruining the Ruhr, and that that will involve the ruin of Alsace-Lorraine, which draws most of her supplies from the Ruhr, and also exports quantities of minette to that region.

It was significantly added that the railway organisation in the Ruhr is of a most complicated character, and that it would take very little to block the whole trade to Alsace.—(Reuter.)

ESSEN DEMONSTRATION.

HALF-HOUR STOPPAGE, BUT NO BREACH OF PEACE.

ESSEN, Monday.

The half-hour's stoppage of work as a protest against the French action took place this morning. A crowd carried out an anti-French demonstration outside the French headquarters, where speeches were delivered and patriotic songs sung. There was no disturbance of the peace, however.—(Reuter.)

WAZIRI RAIDERS RETIRE.

VILLAGES BOMBARDED FROM THE AIR

DELHI, Monday.

The Shahjui Waziris who were concentrating and carrying out raids in the direction of Nushki have disappeared northwards owing to the timely despatch of an armoured train with reinforcements. The Afghan Governor of Baldaq has intercepted half a dozen Waziris, who looted convoys in the neighbourhood of Hurmuk, Persia.

Punitive air operations were continued on the 9th, 10th and 11th, when damages were inflicted on the enemy country. Dismar, where the notorious raider, Musaa Khan, is supposed to be hiding, was bombarded on the 11th, with excellent results.—(Reuter.)

Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Price 5s. Sold by all Chemists and Stores; or post free from Proprietors, Martin, Chemists, Southampton.—(Advt.)

WAR SECRETS REVEALED.

SIR W. ROBERTSON'S REVELATIONS.

GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMANDERS.

Speaking as guest of the Authors' Club, which last night discussed "War History," Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, in the course of some interesting revelations in reference to an allegation in the book, "Sir Douglas Haig's Command," which was published recently, that when General Foch, in July, 1918, was loaned eight British Divisions for an attack that he was preparing, the British Cabinet asked Sir Douglas by special messenger whether they had not better intervene to stop it, said that that was a bit of evidence which should be brought out, because it showed that at that time the British Government had no confidence in Foch as a leader.

Quoting again from the book, Sir William said that at the end of August, when Sir Douglas was preparing to attack the Hindenburg Line, which he broke two or three days afterwards, he received a personal communication to the effect that the Cabinet would be very anxious if he (Sir Douglas) suffered many casualties, practically saying, remarked the speaker, that success only would justify that attack. The Government was entitled, if they thought that a Commander-in-Chief was taking wrong military action, to write to him and say so, and to order him not to do it, but he did not think that it was entitled, on the eve of a great battle, when a man carried all the responsibility which he carried at such a time, to write him in effect, "We think you will lose, and if you do you will have to take the consequences." As a mean and cruel act he thought that incident without parallel in our history, or in the history of any other country.

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WITH SCOTT TO THE SOUTH POLE.

BIOLOGIST'S MATRIMONIAL AFFAIRS IN COURT.

Mrs. Violet Helen Nelson, of Plymouth, in the London Divorce Court yesterday was granted a decree of restitution against her husband, Mr. Edward William Nelson. The suit was undefended.

The plaintiff stated that her husband was a biologist and a member of Captain Scott's last expedition in 1910.

In 1918-19 he began to neglect her, and in August of 1921 left her.

She had asked him to return, but he had replied refusing, as he could not believe that his return would lead to future happiness.

TO-DAY IN THE DAIL.

The Dail will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The principal business will be the further consideration of the Electoral Bill in Committee.

There are five questions on the paper.

Alderman Alfred Byrne will ask the Minister for Finance whether he has any further statement to communicate regarding the consideration of claims for compensation arising out of the action of the British military authorities during 1920-21; whether the British Government have yet decided to establish in Ireland a branch of the War Compensation Court; and whether in view of the grave plight of motor-traders and others who have lost vast sums during that period, he will take steps to have a decision on the subject announced without delay.

Other questions relate to the state of the roads in the County Dublin, the importation of malt, and the payment of traders' accounts at Listowel.

DEBT FUNDING PROGRESS.

TENTATIVE PLAN SUBMITTED TO LONDON.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday.

The sitting of the Debt Funding Conference arranged for this morning has been postponed until to-morrow afternoon. It is understood that the British Mission has cabled to London for instructions regarding the plan which has tentatively been put forward, and that it is now awaiting a reply. If London agrees to the plan, as expected, an early settlement should result.

Reuter's Correspondent says:—Information is withheld regarding the nature of the advice expected. At the adjournment which took place last week it was understood that the negotiations had led up to the point of discussing the actual terms of settlement.

CHANCELLOR'S PILGRIMAGE.

The Press Association's Special Correspondent in Washington telegraphed yesterday—Mr. Baldwin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanied by Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, and by other members of the British Debt Commission, made a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon this afternoon, and laid a wreath on the tomb of George Washington.

The British Mission is gratified with the progress of the Debt Funding negotiations, and is preparing to leave New York on Saturday.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE.

PROHIBITIONIST MEMBER'S DENUNCIATION.

Mr. Scrymgeour, M.P., in a trenchant criticism of the Scottish Temperance Act, at a prohibition demonstration at Glasgow last night, said that they did not want any ping-pong movement in that country. The very movement which was understood to be pledged to fight the issue, as it really stood, for the sake of subscriptions and keeping their temperance organisations in touch with the political parties, made a deal with the liquor trade in the House of Commons, and planned, arranged, and accepted the basis of give-and-take. Now he was asked, as a prohibitionist, to join in that complicity—a compact of hell.

PEACE MEETING IN TULLAMORE.

Ex-officers of the I.R.A. who held a private meeting in Tullamore on Sunday reported a strong feeling in favour of peace. Neutral elements are to be organised and a Convention is to be held in Dublin in furtherance of peace.

An Englishman, whose name is given as Mr. John Deiass, aged 18 years, met his death yesterday in a ski accident on the western slope of the Chamossair, near Villars.

GAS POISONING.

MORE CASES REPORTED IN LONDON.

QUESTION TO BE RAISED IN PARLIAMENT.

Uneasiness with regard to gas poisoning will be increased by the case at Battersea, in which two married women and their two children narrowly escaped death. The cause is a mystery, as no gas tap appears to have been turned on.

The question of the dangers of gas poisoning will be raised in Parliament by Mr. Percy Harris, M.P., who made some comments at the recent Bethnal Green inquest.

"Local authorities ought to have powers to inspect all gas pipes and fittings," Mr. Harris said in an interview yesterday. "At present the gas companies have uncontrolled authority in regard to the laying of pipes and the state of the fittings. In the Bethnal Green case the pipes were laid many years ago, and no authority had inspected them.

"There is an undoubted danger present in many of our streets, particularly to those who live in basement flats. This applies to the West End as well as to the East End.

"There is inspection of the gas itself during manufacture by Board of Trade officials, but this does not eliminate the danger of poisoning."

The duty of the officials is to see the gas comes up to the standard prescribed by Act of Parliament. In order to get the most valuable by-products for the chemical industry, a fairly high percentage of carbon monoxide is allowed.

"While the old gas merely stupefied, the present supply, with its carbon monoxide, actually kills, and enough is taken there is little chance of recovery.

"I suggest that a closer supervision of fittings and pipes would be in the interests of the companies as well as of the public. The companies want to sell gas, not to let it escape for nothing."

During 1922 a thorough investigation was made by the Ministry of Health, acting in conjunction with the Board of Trade, of every case of gas poisoning in the country, and a report may shortly be issued.

Authorities are not of opinion that there is any pressing need for a reduction of the percentage of carbon monoxide in the gas supply.

"If carbon monoxide were much reduced," said Mr. W. J. A. Butterfield, one of the gas referees, yesterday, "it would mean a considerable increase in the cost of gas with most companies.

"None of the London companies is over the safety limit, and the danger is slight. As long as fittings and pipes are sound there is no need for alarm."

SHIPPING DEAL.

GREEK TO SURRENDER FOUR STEAMERS.

In the Admiralty Court, London, yesterday, Mr. Justice Hill gave judgment for the Board of Trade in an action that they brought against Nicolas Rustace Ambatielos, a Greek shipowner, domiciled in Paris, for possession of four ships—the Ambatielos, Cephalonia, Panagis, and Nicolis—and also for certain sums due under mortgage deeds. The total amounts of the Board's claims was £2,275,000.

In July, 1919, the Shipping Controller agreed to sell nine ships which were being built in China to the defendant for the sum mentioned. They were to sail under the Greek flag. In respect of portion of the purchase price the Controller took a mortgage, and the Board of Trade alleged failure to pay instalments and non-payment of insurance.

Mr. Ambatielos denied being in default and alleged that he had already paid £1,600,000, and that the vessels, with one exception, had not been delivered on the contract deeds, while the Controller had retained two ships together. He alleged that he suffered various losses and that the Crown owed him £2,360,000.

The Court held there was no contract for delivery at fixed times, and found the defendant in default in respect of the mortgage payments and insurance premiums. There would be an order for the seizure of the Ambatielos, Cephalonia, and Panagis, should they be under arrest, and a declaration that the plaintiffs were entitled to possession of the Nicolis.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE SENT FOR TRIAL.

The hearing concluded in London, yesterday, of the charge against George Augustine Jennings, Austen Dockney and Frank James Castell, including two against the three men of general conspiracy to defraud, and two against Jennings and Castell of forging and uttering two cheques for £1,500.

All three defendants were committed for trial, Dockney being allowed bail, but in the case of Jennings and Castell it was refused.

Jennings said that he thought that the fact that 6,444 people endorsed his candidature at North Paddington (he contested the seat as an Independent Liberal at the general election) should be an argument in favour of granting bail. He also said that he had a complete answer to the charges.

Dockney said that he carried out Jennings's instructions, and Castell stated that he was entirely innocent, and that he reserved his defence.

THE ONLY WAY.

PREMIER AND UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

In a message to Captain Gee, V.C., the Conservative candidate for Newcastle East, the Prime Minister writes:—"I see no hope of any real relief to the unemployed is a revival of trade. There are already, I am glad to think, signs of such a revival, but it depends on confidence which would be greatly increased by the defeat of the Socialist candidate at Newcastle."

Speaking in support of the candidature of Captain Gee last night, Mr. Neville Chamberlain said that the Socialist unemployment remedy would do nothing to relieve the present situation. There was no short cut to a solution, but the great hope of the country lay in developing trade with the Dominions.

In 1919 for every three pounds worth of goods bought from Britain the overseas possessions bought five pounds worth from foreign countries. That trade could be recovered by buying more from the Dominions, and increasing their consuming power by encouraging emigration.

THE LATE MR. JOHN FAGAN.

The remains of the late Mr. John Fagan were laid to rest in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, on Monday. The late Mr. Fagan was well known throughout Ireland for half a century as head of the firm of James Fagan and Son, Art Iron Works, 18 Great Brunswick street, Dublin, in which capacity he carried out extensive works in connection with churches in every province in the country. Father Fitzgibbon officiated at the church, while prayers were recited at the graveside by Father McMahon.

MEXICO AND THE VATICAN.

MEXICO CITY, Monday.

The Mexican newspapers, commenting on the expulsion of Monsignor Filippi, the Apostolic Delegate who is alleged to have contravened the Mexican laws by holding outdoor religious ceremonies, strongly deprecates the President's action. While admitting that it is strictly legal, the newspapers say that it shows lack of consideration of international consequences. The *Excelsior* points out that the most powerful nations maintain relations with the Vatican.

SKERRY'S SCHOOL,

Specialised Tuition in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Bookkeeping, etc. The most up-to-date Commercial School in Ireland. Shorthand Speed Classes to suit all rates. Proficient Students assisted to situations. 1,334 Certificates in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Bookkeeping obtained by Students of the School since January, 1919.—(Advt.)

U.S. MARKETS.

STOCKS CLOSED HEAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

NEW YORK, Monday.

Stocks opened firm, but soon reacted, and declined 1 to 3 points through bears selling on the lower exchanges and the weakened technical position. A subsequent rise of 1 to 5 points in Railroads and 1 to 2 points in Steels failed to arrest pressure elsewhere. American-Canadian Oils, Baldwin Locomotive, and Shippings being liquidated freely. The market closed heavy.

CLOSING PRICES.

Exp. Parity	Stocks	Sat.	Mon.	Business Done.
—	Funded	102½	102⅝	—
10½	U.S. New 4½ Loan	103⅛	103⅛	—
2½	Atch. Top. Santa Fe	100	100⅛	—
95	Do. Preference	89⅛	89⅛	—
108½	Do. 4% Con. Bonds	100	1 1	—
44	Baltimore and Ohio	46½	47⅛	—
53½	Canadian Pacific	145½	146	—
17½	Chesapeake Ohio Con.	77½	78	—
72½	Chic. Mil. & St. Paul	20	21	—
83½	Chicago and N. West.	78	78	—
123½	Do. Pref.	115	118	—
16½	Erie 1st Preferred	15⅝	15	—
4½	Do. 4% Ge Lien Bds.	4⅝	4

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10/4	U.S. Nav 4½ Loan	103⅝	103⅝	—
7/3	Atch Top. Santa Fe.	106⅝	106⅝	—
95/4	Do Preference	89¾	89⅞	—
50s.	Do 4½ Cnv Bonds	100	1	—
41/4	Baltimore and Ohio	40⅝	41⅝	—
35/4	Canadian Pacific	143½	145	—
10/4	Chesapeake Ohio Com.	72⅜	71⅝	—
7/3	Chic Mil. & St Paul.	30⅛	1	—
83/3	Chicago and N West.	78	78	—
12/3	Do Pref	115	118	—
18/3	Erie 1st Preferred	15⅝	16	—
6/4	Do 4½ Ge Lien Bds.	43⅝	43⅝	—
7/3	Great Northern Pref.	74	73⅝	—
110/4	Illinois Central	110	111	—
2/3	Lehigh Valley	45	45½	—
141/3	Louisville & Nashville.	135⅛	132⅝	—
10/3	Miss. Kan. & Texas	9⅝	10	—
	Do 2nd Mt 4½ Gd B	Nom.	Nom.	—
17/4	Missouri Pacific New	16	15⅞	—
4/3	Nat of Mexico 1st Pf.	4⅝	4⅝	—
2/3	Do 2nd Pref	2⅜	2⅜	—
101/4	N.Y. Chi & Indson R	74	94⅜	—
117/3	Norfolk & West Com.	110	111	—
79/4	Northern Pacific Com.	73⅛	74⅛	—
2/3	Ontario and Western	19	19½	—
9/4	Pennsylvania Shares	46⅜	46⅝	—
73/4	Reading Shares	77½	78⅛	—
5/4	Do 1st Preferred	39	39	—
61/4	Do 4½ Mort. Bonds	18	18⅝	—
79/4	Southern Railway	17⅝	17⅝	—
2/3	Southern Pacific	88⅜	88⅜	—
29/4	Texas and Pacific	29	29	—
14/3	Union Pacific	136⅝	137	—
2/3	Do Preferred	27	28	—
3/4	Do 4½ Bonds	91⅝	91⅝	—
9/3	Wabash Lockmod	8⅝	8⅝	—
23/4	Do Preferred	23⅝	23⅝	—
5/3	Am. Smelt. Refin Com.	55	55	—
85/4	Amalgamated Copper	85⅝	85⅝	—
13/4	Am. Tobacco new	1⅛	19⅝	—
125/3	Do Preferred	125	123	—
19/4	General Electric	18⅛	18⅜	—
103/4	Int. Mercantile Marine	10⅜	10⅜	—
123/3	Do Preferred	123⅛	123⅝	—
103/4	Do 2nd Pref	103⅝	10⅜	—
60/4	Int. Nickel Com.	60⅜	60⅜	—
99/4	Do (5% Mandl Ref.	99⅝	99	—
37/4	Kennecott Copper Com.	37⅜	37⅜	—
42/4	Royal Dutch N.Y.	42	42⅜	—
37/4	Shell Trans & Trad	37⅜	37⅜	—
31/4	Mexican Petroleum	29⅜	29⅜	—
87/4	Tobacco Products	87⅜	87½	—
15/3	Generic Motors	14⅜	14⅜	—
61/3	Do Rubber	60⅜	59⅝	—

Asking.	Ex div.	Ex Bonus.	Ex rights.
Call Money		Saturday.	Monday.
Ex. on 15 60 days at		Nominal.	2½% 4%
Ex. on 15 Bankers' Bills		4.65 00	4.64 50
Cable Transfers		4.67 25/8	4.66 87
Ex. on Paris		4.67 3/4	4.66 90
Ex. on Belgium		6.97	6.40
Ex. on Italy		6.73	6.73
Ex. on Holland		27.60	27.75
Ex. on Switzerland		27.35	27.55
Consolidated Oil, 4/- Sm.			
Stock		10 70	10 70
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Petro. Refined, in cases		18 50	18 80
Do. Standard White,		13 25	13 25
Do. Pratts Astral		13 25	13 25
Do. Premier Motor			
Spirits of Turpentine		157	156
Do. Refined		146/-	146/-
Do. Benzoline		4 85	4 85
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Lard, Prime West Coast		12 18	12 18
Do. Midland Wet		11 70	11 70—11 75
Tallow, Australian		9 0	9/6
Sugar, New Cuban		5 34	5 34
Corn, West, No. 2 Mix		9 00	90 00
Do. No. 2 Yellow		1 00	1 M
Do. No. 2 Red Winter		1 57	1 58
Do. No. 2 Mix Atlan.		1 54	1 55
Coffee, Rio No. 7		11½	11½
Sterling Wheats		3 50—4 00	3 50—4 00
Do. No. 2 Nor. Fife		3 80—3 90	3 80—3 90
Do. Straits		10 37/6	5 0
Do. Plate		5 0	5/0
Electrolytic Cop., spot		14½	14½
Do. do., Future		14¾	14¾
Freight, Heavy Grain to			
Kingston, per bushel		2/6	2/9
Freight, Heavy Grain to			
Continent, per bushel		13—14	13—14
Freight, Cotton to Liverpool			
(high density)		25	25
Do. Sisal, per 100/lbs		38	38

PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Monday.

WHEAT—Spot market steady. Exporters engaged 20 boatloads of wheat, 10 of maize, and 10 of flour. The visible supply of wheat in the United States last week decreased 3,850,000 bushels and now totals 40,153,000, last year 46,588,000. The visible supply of wheat in Canada has increased 902,000 bushels, as the wind has set in, and totals 25,409,000, last year 34,276,000. The world's stocks of wheat, Atlantic seaboard totals 6,851,000 bushels, last year 3,776,000. Receipts—Atlantic, 1,900,000; Pacific, 1,000,000, last year 710,000. Clearances 388,000, last year 410,000.

FLOUR steady.

CORN—Spot steady and unchanged. The visible supply has increased 1,931,000 bushels on the week, and now totals 16,816,000, last year 24,259,000. The week's export clearances from the Atlantic seaboard totals 1,080,000 bushels, last year 1,760,000. The week's export clearances from all coasts totalled 427,000 bushels, last year 583,000. Receipts—Atlantic, 267,000, last year 714,000; Pacific, 157,000, last year 617,000.

LARD—Spot basis, with prime Western 24 at Middle West 10 to 20 points higher.

COFFEE opened steady, 5 points higher to 5 points lower, and ruled steady during the day, being by commission houses and Wall street interests, but as a result of switching to a more disappointing spot country and liquidation. The market at the close was irregular, 2 points up to 2 points off, and unchanged. Stocks of Brazilian coffee total 662,000 bags, compared with 650,000 last year. The week's warehouse deliveries aggregate 149,000 bags, against 168,000 last week. Approximate sales—35,000. March, 14.50; May 13.97; July, 13.76; September, 13.55; December, 13.37.

SUGAR—Raws steady; first latex crops, 3.11; centrifugal, 4.61; refined steady, 5.75.

SUGAR steady; Porto Rico, 5.28. Futures steady, 5 points lower to unchanged. March, 3.33; May, 3.50; July, 3.60; September, 3.67.

COTTON opened firm and 7 to 23 points higher on firm cables, mainly on the strength of better conditions of the cotton goods trade, and a breadth of Wall street interest. Realising arrested the upward movement, but prices rallied on private advices indicating more activity among New England mills immediately, however, the market declined under Southern selling, but closed steady, 12 points down to 3 up. Spot quiet at 5 points fall. New Orleans 20 points decline. Receipts—Atlantic, 6,000, 4,000; Interior, 16,000, 17,000; Southern, 9,000; Japan, 6,000; January, 27.46; February, 27.55; March, 27.60; May, 27.72; July, 27.79; August, 27.76; June, 27.60; July, 27.65; August, 27.00; September, 26.45; October, 26.50; November, unquoted; December, 26.73.

COTTON SEED OIL—Crude, spot unchanged and March option 5 points higher.

PETROLEUM steady.

KANSAS CITY—Wheat easy at 4c. decline; No. 2 hard winter, 1.16.

ST. LOUIS—Wheat easy; No. 2 red winter, 1.20.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wheat steady, 4c. lower; No. 1 Northern spring, 1.16.

WINNIPEG—Wheat opened easier, 4c. to 4c. lower, but reacted 1c. and closed steady at 4c. advance; May, 1.15½; July, 1.12½. Oats steady and unchanged; May, 48½.

CHICAGO, Monday.

WHEAT opened easy at 3c. fall, and weakened further on heavier early foreign statistics, better weather, lower South-West cash markets, increased world's shipments and a short export and outside demand, but later rallied on smaller country offerings, adverse weather, and the bearish sentiment was quickly cleaned up. The market closed steady at 3c. to 3c. loss. Spot easy. No 2 hard winter, 1.16; No. 3 hard winter, 1.14; spot, nominal. May, 1.19; July, 1.12½; September, 1.09½.

CORN opened barely steady at 4c. lost, and broad selling on export rumours, favourable Argentine reports, and considerable hedging off then rallied under covering movements and buying, closing steady at 4c. lower to unchanged. Spot No. 2 mixed, 76; No. 2 yellow, 75½; September, 72½; December, 70½.

OATS steady, 4c. down to unchanged. May, 48; July, 43½.

PROVISIONS opened steady, and rose on light stocks, short offerings, a moderate commission house demand, and shorts covering. A good cash demand also was put through, and the market closed steady with lard 2c. to 3c. higher, and ribs 7½ to 10c. higher. Lard—January, 11.30; March, 11.50; May, 12.45. Pork unquoted. Ribs—January, 10.00; May, 10.82½.

BACON easy, 25 points down to unchanged. Receipts of hogs at Union principal Western packing points, Chicago, since November 1st, total 7,953,000, against 5,970,000 same season last year.

HOGS easy, with light 15 and heavy 5 points down to unchanged.

	Shor ribs Sides.					
	Unsalted loose.	Light.		Heavy.		
Today	10.50	11.50	8.00	8.40	7.75	8.00
Prev. day	10.75	11.50	8.13	8.53	7.85	8.00

MR. H. BENTLEY THOM.

Owing to an injury to his spine, which he sustained when doing voluntary work for the Post Office during the recent strike, Mr. H. Bentley Thom has been obliged to retire from the motor business. The stock and fittings of his garage and vulcanising depot, at the rear of 32 Fitzwilliam square, will be auctioned by Messrs. William Montgomery and Son at 12 o'clock on the 19th inst.

The principal items which are to be put up for auction are three Ford vans, in perfect running order; Harvey Frost vulcanising plant, with full equipment; several work benches; 60 new lorry bonnet covers; two new Crossley radiators; a pair of Rolls-Royce headlights; 400 assorted brass grousers, and a large quantity of motor car and motor cycle covers and tubes, together with miscellaneous garage equipment and tools.

Mr. Thom's injury is of such a serious nature that his medical advisers expect that he will be confined to bed for two years.

OLD WATCHES WANTED

Gold or Silver, New or Old, to going order or out of order in any condition. Good prices given.

ORGEL & CO., 36 NASSAU ST., DUBLIN (Next Elvery's.)

A SUNDAY MORNING AMBUSH.

CHURCH PARTY ATTACKED.

SOLDIER FATALLY WOUNDED.

CIVIC GUARD BARRACK BURNED.

A coroner's jury at Philipstown yesterday returned a verdict of wilful murder in the case of Volunteer Patrick Lynch, who died from wounds which he received in an ambush near Geashill on January 7.

A church party, consisting of an officer and thirteen men, were going to Mass when they were fired at and four of them were wounded. Lynch, who was shot in the legs, died from gangrene.

The Civic Guard at Elphin were turned out of their barrack on Saturday night by armed men, who then bombed the barrack and set it on fire.

KING'S COUNTY.

CHURCH PARTY AMBUSHED.

SEVERAL CASUALTIES.

An inquest was held yesterday at Croghan, Philipstown, on the body of Volunteer Patrick Lynch, who died in the Curragh Military Hospital of wounds received in the Geashill ambush on the 7th inst.

Coroner Conway, Tullamore, who conducted the proceedings, said that a party of soldiers was going to Mass when they were fired on. It was inconceivable that on such an occasion brother Irishmen should be firing on brother Irishmen, all being Catholics. There might be a state of war existing in the country, but he did not think that an act like that was a gallant act, no matter from what point of view it was considered.

Dr. John O'Meara, Philipstown, stated that he was called to see the deceased man at 1.15 p.m. on the 7th inst., and found him lying at Geashill Barracks. He had two ugly wounds on the calf of his left leg. They did not look like ordinary bullet wounds to him. They were too big to be caused by an ordinary bullet, except that the bullet was flattened out.

Coroner—An explosive bullet?

Witness—Well, a bullet that had expanded. He dressed the wounds, and the man was taken to Tullamore Hospital, from which he was transferred to the Curragh Military Hospital, where he died on the 12th inst.

AMBUSH DESCRIBED.

Corporal John Evans stated that he was one of the military party. It was composed of fourteen men, including an officer. They were going to Mass at Raheen from Geashill Barracks. When they got a mile outside Geashill there was a volley of shots, and Volunteer Lynch fell. Their officer ordered them to take cover. Their officer and two other men were wounded. Their officer ordered them to reply to the fire, and the fight continued for half an hour. When the attack was over they removed the wounded men to Geashill.

The Coroner said that they could produce more evidence, but he thought they had quite sufficient to enable them to bring in their verdict.

Captain Delaney, on behalf of the military, said that he would like to put the matter as strongly as possible before the jury. It was one of several cases of blind all over the country. In this case it was worse, considering that the men were only going to Mass, and were not going out fighting.

The jury brought in a verdict that Volunteer Patrick Lynch died as the result of gangrene, due to bullet wounds wilfully and maliciously inflicted by a person or persons unknown, and that, in their opinion, it was a case of wilful murder. They tendered sympathy to the relatives and friends of the deceased man.

DUBLIN CITY.

ARMED VISITORS. SEARCHES FOR DUBLIN DOCTORS.

The residences of Dr. Farnan, 5 Merrion square; Dr. C. J. Macauley, 22 Lower Fitzwilliam street, and Dr. Henry Macauley, 51 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, were visited by armed men during the week-end.

On learning that the doctors were out, the men made a thorough search of the house in each case.

They paid two visits to Dr. C. J. Macauley's house, dismantled the telephone, and took away parts of it as well as some papers.

In the raid on 51 Fitzwilliam square, the raiders arrived at midnight on Saturday. On learning that Dr. Henry Macauley was out they smashed the door of his bedroom and scattered the contents of the room. Damage was also done in other parts of the house.

The top flat is occupied by three of the Gaiety pantomime artistes. The raiders insisted on making a search of the flat, saying they were looking for Dr. Henry Macauley. They broke open a jewel case belonging to Miss Mary Rigby, principal girl at the Gaiety, and, it is said, took £100 worth of jewellery, which belonged to her mother, and also £10 in cash.

In this case also the telephone was disconnected.

COUNTY ROSCOMMON.

BARRACK BURNED.

Elphin Barrack, which had been occupied by the Civic Guard, was raided on Saturday night by armed men, who turned out the Guard, and afterwards bombed and burned the house.

COUNTY LONGFORD.

SOLDIER WOUNDED.

News which has been received in Longford states that as three soldiers of the National Army were going from Longford to Granard they were fired at, and one of the soldiers was seriously wounded.

COUNTY WICKLOW.

POST OFFICE ROBBED.

As the result of a raid by armed men on Saturday, £105 in money and stamps and a bicycle were taken from Blessington Post Office. The raiders have not been arrested.

COUNTY SLIGO.

ARRESTS IN SLIGO.

Much activity was displayed by national troops in the Sligo area yesterday, and several arrests were made. In a raid on houses in John street, George's street, and Church Hill it is stated that ammunition was found.

MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

The late Mr. Charles Thomas Milburn, shipowner, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, left a fortune of £1,304,739, with net personalty £1,223,862.

His charitable bequests include £10,000, in addition to £20,000 given in his life-time to the Armstrong College for the endowment of the chair for the education of mining engineers or naval architects.

COAL FOR SWEDEN.

It was reported yesterday on the Newcastle exchange that the Swedish State railways had contracted with local merchants for 44,000 tons coal from January to March, the shipments prices varying from 29s. 10½d. to 32s. a ton, according to quality.

FUTURE OF GREECE.

INTERVIEW WITH NEW FINANCE MINISTER.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ATHENS, Monday.

"Compared with other Balkan States, our finances do not give any cause for despondency," declared M. George Kophinas, the new Greek Minister of Finance, when interviewed on the subject of the economic position of his country.

"Our currency is better than Bulgaria's, better than Serbia's (although she tripled her population as a result of the war, and received a loan of a hundred million dollars from America), also better than the Rumanian leu, which is only worth fifty per cent. of the value of the drachma.

"This, although Rumania, a country with seventeen million people, in common with the other Balkan States, has enjoyed uninterrupted peace since 1918, while Greece has been fighting for the last twelve years, and has just suffered a severe defeat in Asia Minor."

"How long is it since Greek revenues have equalled expenditures?" I asked.

"Not since pre-war days. The war upset everything. But if we obtain peace, with the increase in taxation we have already commenced, and leaving out the refugee question, the budget will be balanced."

"Then you will need a foreign loan?"

"A loan is unnecessary if America restores the credit of thirty-three million dollars originally promised, and England and France do the same. These credits were revoked on account of the restoration of Constantine. Now he is no longer here, and we expect the credits to be re-opened."

CONCESSIONS TO FOREIGNERS.

"Is it true that the Government intends to grant large concessions to foreigners, in order to employ refugees and to bolster up the drachma?"

"The proposition has been advanced, and is being considered by the Cabinet, mainly for reclamation projects in the Macedonian swamps. However, I have just taken over the portfolio, and have not had time to investigate the subject," was the cautious answer.

"In view of the recent issue of six million paper drachmas, the question is arising in the minds of outsiders if Greece intends to follow the example of Germany, Austria, and Russia, and to print indefinite quantities of paper money. I realise that you are unable to answer this affirmatively, but you are in a position to give assurance that this will not be done?"

Kophinas shifted his position before replying, again pointing out the comparison of the financial position of the Hellenic Government with other Balkan States.

"My policy is to increase taxation to a point that the country can stand, gradually withdrawing the paper money. I wish to create confidence abroad that Greece has a firm sound economic plan, which can only be done by throwing a larger share of the burden of debts this Government inherited upon the people."

PROBLEM OF REFUGEES.

"What measures are the Government taking to convert refugees, who are now a financial liability, into an economic asset by putting them to work?"

"We are planning to distribute them in agricultural centres, placing merchants and mariners along the coast, allowing them to find a natural use for their training. The matter is complicated, however, on account of the fact that there are 100,000 men among the refugees, they having been detained by the Turks. The question of caring for the families of these men is most difficult."

"In the event of the resumption of hostilities with the Turks, will Greece require heavy outside financial assistance, or is she able to manage the campaign on her own resources?"

"It will be most difficult for us to finance another war without help. We have been fighting so long that another struggle would be difficult without assistance."

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

EX-SERVICE STUDENTS GO TO ENGLAND.

A number of ex-Service men, students of the Royal College of Science, left Ireland last night, having been transferred to England to finish their courses, owing to the occupation of the College by the Government. The party consisted of fourth year students, and included six chemists and thirteen engineers. The chemists will complete their courses at Birmingham, and the engineers at University College, London. At Westland row Railway Station they were met by the President of the Students' Union, Mr. G. J. Killeen, and members of the staff and students, who accompanied them to Kingstown, where a further contingent of students and personal friends was in waiting to bid them farewell. As the boat left the Carlisle Pier steamers were flung by the students aboard, and general cheers of farewell and for the Royal College of Science were given.

Regret has been expressed at the departure of these students in view of the fact that the Government has decided that the College Engineering School shall be re-opened next week in the annexe of the building. This step is regarded as the first move to the return of the whole College.

SEQUEL TO A RAID.

CLAIM FOR DEATH OF A WIFE.

At the Newry Quarter Sessions yesterday, Charles Orr, Benagh, Greencastle, claimed £2,000 for the loss of his wife, Emma Orr, who died on the 14th February last, as the result, it was alleged, of raids on his house.

The evidence showed that two men had been convicted of having participated in the raid. Revolvers were placed at the woman's head, and her step-daughter was told that she and her brother would be shot. As a result of her terrifying experiences the woman, according to the evidence of Dr. Evans, Killkeel, died from nervous break-down and shock. Before the raids she had been a bright and healthy woman.

Mr. W. O. Hume, on behalf of the County Council, submitted that unless there was physical contact or injury the claim could not succeed, and as they sympathised with the unfortunate lady's relatives.

Mr. C. S. Campbell (instructed by Messrs. Moore and Boyle) asked that the case should stand for the report of a decided case in the Northern Court of Appeal, and for further argument.

His Honour agreed, and adjourned the claim.

CONDITION OF LEITRIM.

NO CRIMINAL CASES FOR TRIAL.

County Court Judge Brown, K.C., at the Carrick-on-Shannon Quarter Sessions yesterday, referred with pleasure to the fact that no criminal cases had been listed. There were cases of injury to property and crime, but they had such cases in times of unnatural excitement and disorder. He hoped and believed that the normal quietude of the County would assert itself, and that Leitrim, as in the past, would be a pattern to the whole of the Province of Connaught.

He extended a hearty welcome to the Civic Guard, and pointed out that they were an unarmed body. They were worthy of the confidence, trust, and support of all right-minded citizens. They were Irish of the Irish, nominated to keep the peace, and not alien in temper or sentiment. Six weeks ago their country became master in its own house, and their new Parliament had been passing new Acts. The country was administered by Irishmen for Irishmen, by the people for the people, and it behoved all Irishmen of goodwill to pull together and make their country an example to the small nations.

INTENSE ITCHING.

Ever thought the cause of that agonising torture, especially when you get heated, is acid in your blood? It burns, ½ aches, it itches. Get rid of it by cleansing and nourishing your blood with Hood's Medicine. Made of 14 herbs printed on bottles. Received 40,000 letters of praise in two years. More like food than physic. Of Chemists, 2/6, 5/-, 8/6. Tablet or Liquid; or Six Days' Trial Tablets. Home Doctor Book (160 pages) and particulars of "No Cure, No Pay" offer from Hood's, 232 Cecil House, Holborn Viaduct, London.—(Advt.).

NEW YORK RINGS UP LONDON.

WIRELESS MESSAGE HEARD 3,200 MILES AWAY

CLEARER THAN THE TELEPHONE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Monday.

"We have had a heavy snowstorm in New York to-day. I am wondering what kind of weather you are having in London. I am also wondering how well you are hearing my voice. This is the first time I have had the pleasure of saying, 'Hello, London,' on the telephone. I am ringing you from New York."

These were the words used by Mr. J. I. Carty, a vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, when speaking from 195 Broadway, New York, to London early yesterday morning, a distance of 3,200 miles.

The occasion was a demonstration of the International Western Electric Company, and the Western Electric Company of the possibilities of telephonic communication by wireless across the Atlantic.

For some time the Western Electric Company have been conducting experiments at New Southgate, London, with a view to finding out the commercial possibilities of wireless telephony with America.

Up to now single words and numbers only have been used, but so successful have been the results that it was decided to give a semi-public demonstration and transmit a complete message.

The words quoted formed part of the message, which it was arranged should start at 2 a.m. (2 a.m. in London is about 9 p.m. in New York). Sharp to the minute the American station was heard to be calling, and several lengthy messages were sent.

Throughout speech was clearly audible, and much louder than an ordinary wired telephone, and did not vary in volume.

Furthermore, it was heard simultaneously by about sixty people, each wearing a pair of "head phones."

Senator Marconi and many Post Office, Admiralty, and engineering officials were present at the demonstration.

LABOUR DISPUTES.

REPORTED REJECTION OF OFFER OF MILLERS.

A ballot was taken yesterday of the workers in the flour milling industry as to the acceptance or otherwise of the employers' proposals arising from a conference held last week.

No official statement is available as to the result of the ballot, but it is reported that a considerable majority voted against the employers' proposals.

A conference will be held to-day regarding the proposal of the employers to reduce the wages of workers engaged in the mineral water industry from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 2d. per hour.

A conference in connection with the carters' dispute will also be held to-day.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

AGITATION BY NORTHERN FARMERS.

The Ulster Farmers' Union continue to agitate against the restrictions placed upon Irish cattle in Great Britain. The report of the Executive Committee presented to the quarterly meeting contained the following:—

It should be noted that the Imperial Government have decided that the administration of the veterinary and fishery services shall be withheld from the Government of Northern Ireland for a further period of five years. This is half made an irresistible argument against the inclusion of Northern Ireland in the Importation of Animals Act, but decisions had apparently been arrived at by the Imperial Government which made them utterly impervious to every argument that could be adduced and to the reasonable and irresistible claims that were put forward on your behalf.

Your Executive hope that every branch of the union throughout the country will make a public protest on this subject, and urge at the same time upon the Northern Government to take the most effective steps at the earliest moment to have this injustice removed.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Northern Government to take steps immediately to have the provisions of the Act as applied to Northern Ireland repealed.

'AN ILL WIND . . .'

ENGLISH FIRM GETS £100,000

Messrs. John Baker and Sons, of Rotherham, have received an order from the East India Railway Company for 2,500 pairs of broad gauge wheels and axles, with rolled steel disc centres. In the ordinary course of events, says a Sheffield Correspondent, it is probable that the order would have gone to Germany, but the French occupation of the Ruhr district has caused considerable difficulty to German manufacturers.

The order represents approximately £100,000, and deliveries are to be spread over six months.

It will help the firm to find full employment for something like 800 men on this and other work during the period the contract is being executed.

WOUNDING A POLICEMAN.

FIVE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

James McMullan was found guilty at the Northern Assizes in Belfast yesterday afternoon, of shooting at a sergeant of the Royal Ulster Constabulary while he was on duty, accompanied by another police officer, near Dromara in May last.

The two policemen were ambushed by a party of men and the sergeant was wounded. The attackers escaped in the darkness, and on the following morning the police found an overcoat, tied up in bandolier fashion, at the scene of the ambush. This, they believed, belonged to the prisoner, who claimed it when it was brought to his house.

For the defence, it was contended that the accused was in a neighbour's house on the night of the shooting.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said that it was a serious offence. The police sergeant was shot through the thigh, and the prisoner was responsible, whether he fired the shot or not. Another man at the present Assizes had pleaded guilty to a like offence, and was given ten years' penal servitude, but he had a bad record. The least that he could order McMullan was five years' penal servitude from the date of his committal.

CAR AND LORRY COLLIDE.

Yesterday morning Mr. George Dunsmuir, of the firm of Dunsmuir and Jackson, marine engineers and boiler-makers, Govan, while motoring from Girvan to Ayr with his wife, brother-in-law and chauffeur, collided with a motor lorry. He was badly cut about the head, and his brother-in-law also received injuries. Mrs. Dunsmuir and the chauffeur escaped with a severe shock. The injured gentlemen were conveyed to Girvan Cottage Hospital.

STAGE REVOLVER TAKEN.

The Foresters' Hall, in Tullamore, was broken into, and articles which were the property of a travelling play company, including a revolver, were taken.

PUBLIC-HOUSE BURNED.

"The Yorkshire Bar," a public-house owned by Mr. M. E. McCully, in Church street, Warrenpoint, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. There was no one in the premises at the time of the outbreak. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Insurance at low rates with Phœnix Assurance Co., Ltd., 10-12 Trinity street, Dublin.—J. R. Warner, Manager. Agents everywhere.—(Advt.).

UNEMPLOYED IN IRELAND.

15,000 LESS THAN THIS TIME LAST YEAR.

The following statement is issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry:—

On 8th January, 1923, the number of people registered at Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices in the Irish Free State for employment was 37,168, as compared with 37,057 on 1st January, showing an increase of 111.

	Week ended Jan. 8, 1923.	Previous week.	Corresponding week in 1922.
Men	29,496	29,479	41,696
Women	6,353	6,209	9,156
Boys	645	685	926
Girls	674	686	816
Total...	37,168	37,057	52,594

The following are the Exchanges at which the largest numbers are reported:—

	Week ended Jan. 8, 1923.	Previous week.	Corresponding week in 1922.
Dublin	10,849	10,526	12,881
Cork	6,427	6,339	7,614
Limerick	1,334	1,454	2,872
Waterford	1,449	1,376	1,930
Wexford	1,301	1,303	1,513

The total numbers of claims current on 8th January, 1923, in connection with Unemployment Insurance Benefit (Total Unemployment) were as follows:—

Men	26,522
Women	5,397
Boys	213
Girls	312
	34,444

UPKEEP OF ROADS.

LOCAL COUNCILS MAY BORROW.

The Ministry of Local Government has issued a circular letter, impressing on County and Rural District Councils the necessity of making adequate provision (in the forthcoming estimates) for the upkeep and repair of such public roads and bridges as they are required by statute to maintain.

"During the present conflict, which is being waged by a small section of the community against the Government and the ratepayers, the letter states, "in addition to the destruction of public and private property, many roads have been trenched and obstructed, and in some cases bridges have been rendered temporarily impassable. The economic interests of the nation, particularly of the agricultural community, demand prompt action on the part of the local bodies to secure the removal, as far as lies in their power, of all such obstacles to road traffic, and the Ministry confidently rely upon Councils to exercise their fullest powers on the present occasion for the maintaining of the public highways in their district in good condition and repair."

Having explained that the Councils will have an opportunity of considering this matter at their next quarterly meeting on the report and estimate of the County Surveyor, and his proposals for the repair and maintenance of the roads and bridges, the Ministry state that "should these proposals involve an expenditure that would place an undue burden on the rates of any district for the coming year, it will be open to the Rural District Council to resolve that the amount be defrayed by way of loan spread over a number of years, and if the County Council concur in this course the Ministry will be prepared to give the matter favourable consideration. Where recourse to borrowing may be found necessary, only the loan repayments for each year will reckon for the purpose of calculating the limit of expenditure on roads."

When the circular was read at Mountmellick District Council, the Clerk said that it affected the County Council more than the Rural District Council, and, furthermore, the District Council had adopted the County Surveyor's estimate for the coming year at the last quarterly meeting.

The Chairman (Mr. M. P. Collier) said that it would be a very foolish thing to build up bridges in the present state of the country. There was a lot of money spent in building bridges, and they were knocked down again. Who was going to guarantee that the same would not occur again?

Mr. J. Lacey said that if they allowed the thing to go on and the roads to be blocked everything would be at a standstill. "Business as usual" should, if possible, be the motto.

Mr. J. Fitzgerald said that they should not allow the bridges to be blown up.

The Chairman said that the County Surveyor had not made any provisions in his estimate for any of the things that might occur.

The circular was marked "noted."

BREACH OF PROMISE.

ONLY TWO CASES IN THE BRITISH COURTS.

Breach of promise actions are going out of fashion. Only two are down for hearing in the courts in the law term just commenced, says a London Correspondent.

The significance of this will be realised when it is added that during the year before the war, in London and on circuit, there were 26 cases, while in that following the Armistice—1919—there were 91.

The law of George III., punishing by damages violation of promise of marriage, has fallen into disfavour with judges and juries. The feeling has been expressed frequently by the former in recent years that it ought to be abolished, and juries have done much to discourage breach of promise actions by awarding only small sums for damages.

There is something repellent to most women—and public opinion has made the law a woman's weapon, for a man bringing such a case would be laughed out of court—about reducing a promise of marriage to a money or marketable value.

The value at which it is estimated varies, of course, according to circumstances.

The action brought by Miss Daisy Markham, the actress, against the Marquis of Northampton in 1913 constituted a record, the plaintiff being awarded £50,000.

Before that no greater sum than £10,000 had ever been awarded. The case quoted brought the average sum in damages awarded for 1913 up to £2,050, but in 1917 the average was £40; in 1918, £37; in 1919, £104.

The figures are not encouraging, and of juries continue in this fashion the law may fall into disuse without being abolished.

OBITUARY.

MR. R. E. CRAWFORD.

The death of Mr. R. E. Crawford has taken place at his residence, 85 University street, Belfast. The deceased gentleman, who was in his 85th year, was a brother of the late Sir William Crawford, and was a prominent figure in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

Born at Randalstown, Mr. Crawford was the son of the Rev. Alexander Crawford. For a time he was in business at Coleraine, but, acting on medical advice, settled down to farming in his native district.

No one took a more active part in promoting the Assembly Buildings scheme, and, in recognition of his services in that connection, the General Assembly added his name to the roll of members—a unique compliment.

SIR CHARLES SCARISBRICK.

The death occurred at Southport yesterday of Sir Charles Scarisbrick, an extensive landowner, and a former Mayor of Southport. Sir Charles, who was in his eighty-fourth year, was succeeded as Mayor by his son, Sir Thomas Talbot Leyland Scarisbrick, Bart. Sir Charles Scarisbrick was knighted in 1903. When the war broke out he was in Germany with his wife, where the latter died.

U.S. MINERS' AGREEMENT.

NEW YORK, Monday.

With regard to the possibility of another general coal strike after April 1, the *New York Times* learns from Washington that a preliminary report of the United States Coal Commission issued to-day says that there is reason to believe that an agreement will be reached in the near future that will avert any widespread cessation of mining operations in prior to April 1.

WRECKING THE RAILWAYS.

GOODS TRAIN SENT TO DESTRUCT

DERBY.

FURIOUS WINS IN SMART STYLE.

YEWDEN REPEATS LINGFIELD SUCCESS.

The opening of the January fixture at Derby was spared the fate of the corresponding meeting of last year, which was snowed out, the conditions now being quite mild. The fields for the most part were of capital strength, but the sport did not prove particularly exhilarating, being provided by poor-class horses. It was hoped that the popular managing director of the meeting, Major Power, would take the Four-Year-Old Selling Hurdle with Uncle David, but, though having the assistance of G. Duller in the saddle, the horse was never placed with a possible chance of winning and Yewden in the end rather readily repeated his recent Lingfield success after Emphatic had been out with such a long lead that his defeat appeared to be out of the question. He tired to nothing, however, in the straight.

The old Lincolnshire Handicap winner, Furious, made his appearance, after rather a lengthy interval, in the Derby Hurdle Handicap, and, though figuring towards the top of the handicap, scored in very smart style.

The pensioned Hednesford horse, King David, made some amends for Fairlay's defeat by taking the Etwall Four-Year-Old Hurdle. Woodtan took him to the front soon after going half way, and he was never again headed. In fact, he may be said not to have been extended, for though Cruiser Arc put in some good work in the straight he was always being held safe. In King David and Groomsport Coulthwaite trains two very smart young hurdlers, and it is understood that there is not a great deal between them at home. Roundlay, who was third, is expected to win a race of this character shortly, but he may not be so smart as his connections believe.

The once famous jumping jockey, E. Piggott, brought off a coup with Flushed in the "Novices'" Steeplechase, the horse being backed down from 10's to 5's on 2.

1.0—**MATLOCK (5.) STEEPLECHASE (HANDICAP)** of £200. 2 m.

Major Palmer's br. g. JACK BOORE, by Senseless — Revolting Light, a. 11-0
O'Neill (Mr. Hodgkinson) 1
Mr. Sharp's FLY BOY II, s, 12-2-3. Hogan, jun 2
Mr. McGregor's CUPID'S DART, a. 11-6
Mr. Chapman 3

Also ran.—Beetle Off (J. Casey), Sandy (A. Bradley), Golden Spider (S. Donoghue), Dingar (trained by Owner).

Betting—Fly Boy II., 2 to 2 agst. Cupid's Dart., 5 to 1 Beetle Off, 7 to 1 JACK BOORE 10 to 1 any other.

Won by three lengths; five lengths.

The winner was bought in for 130 guineas.

2.0—**DERBY HANDICAP HURDLE** of £500. 2 m.

Mr. Price's b. or br. h. FURIOUS, by Earla — Rapacity, 4-12-0 ..... Mr. F. G. Brown 1
Mr. Payne's ACROCEPHALUS, a, 10-7 ..... Jones 2
Mr. Monahan's FAIRRAY, 6, 11-12..F. B. Jones 3

Mr. Black's Jacksdale, a, 10-10..... F. Emo 0
Mr. Hall's Ballyhanlan, a, 10-10..... R. Lyall 0
Mr. Flint's Catskin, 5, 10-11..... R. Lyall 0
Mr. Hardy's Sandy, 5, 11-0..... Bennett 0
Mr. Smith's John Jackett, a, 10-0..... J. Drake 0
Mrs. Wodehouse's Front Line, a, 12-7..G. Smith 0
Mr. Capes's Waterford Glass, 11-5..... Wigan 0
Sir R. Jardine's Harmonius, 5, 11-12..G. Duller 0
Captain Delmege's Hymir, 6, 11-5 ..... M. H. Delmege 0

(Winner trained by Gilbert).

Betting—Lyons' Fairray, 5 to 1 each agst. FURIOUS, Hymir, and Acrocephalus, 100 to 7 any other.

John Jackett got badly away, and Catskin fell at the first fence, Harmonious leading from Acrocephalus and Front Line, with Jacksdale and Furious next. Halfway, Harmonius was followed by Furious and Front Line, and, Furious taking the lead, entered the straight followed by Acrocephalus and Fairray, and won by three-parts of a length; a length and a half separated second and third. Ullswater was fourth, Jacksdale fifth, Harmonius sixth, Glass 11. seventh, Hymir eighth and John Jackett last.

2.30—**ETWALL FOUR-YEAR-OLD HURDLE** of £100. 2 m.

Mr. Laidlaw's b. g. KING DAVID, by Rich Mer — Mistletoe, 11-5 ..... F. Woollen 1
Mr. T. Richards's CRUISER ARC, 10-5 ..... T. Leader 2
Mr. Wiley's ROUNDHAY, 10-5 ..... A. Escott 3

Also ran.—Stellation (Captain Delmage), Shikar (T. Chipperfield), Godolphus (E. J. Barker), Rosland (C. Morgan), Stand Aside (G. Goswell), Hereford Lad (Mahony, sen.), Idlian Gypsy (Mr. R. Philips), Groomsport (Coulthwaite), Ballyhanlan (Bretting—5 to 2 on KING DAVID, 9 to 2 agst Roundlay, 10 to 1 Cruiser Arc, 20 to 1 any other.

Won by half a length; three-quarters of a length.

3.0—**BURTON STEEPLECHASE (HANDICAP)** of £100. 3 m.

Capt. McDougall's ch. g. PAM NUT, by Pampa — Broken Reed, 5, 10-6 ..... J. Hogan, jun. 1
Lord Lambourne's MOWDEN, 6, 11-7 ..... G. Wall 2
Mr. A. Brown's LADY FLARE, 6, 11-9..W. Speck 2
Miss Warden's PARAPLUIE, a, 12-0..W. Stott 3

Also ran.—Ballyhanlan (Mr. Hall), Master Patkin (J. Bennison), Beckers (A. Braithwaite), Winner (trained by Pigrott.)

Betting—Evens Parapluie, 5 to 2 agst. FLUSHED, 6 to 1 each Lady Flare and Ballyhanlan, 8 to 1 Beckers, 100 to 8 Master Patkin.

Won by six lengths; eight lengths.

TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS.

The card for the concluding day presents a much more promising appearance than that of the opening day, though this may be belied by results, as is so often the case nowadays. Byrkley Steeplechase field will include Clashing Arms, Phaco, Landteel, and probably Helmet. At the time of writing Good Points had not left Epsom. The last-named would be suited by this track. In his absence, Clashing Arms would, perhaps, meet the case. The same stable may supply the winner of the Long Distance Hurdle, but Golden Melody will require beating. The other races appear to be very open. Selections are as follow:—

Aston Hurdle—**Foolproof**; if absent, **O'Flyn.**

Lockington Steeplechase—**Bell Toll**; if absent, **Matcho Paani.**

Byrkley Steeplechase—**Clashing Arms.**

Hunters' Steeplechase—**Bugler** or **Pastures New.**

Long Distance Hurdle—**Killesher** or **Golden Melody.**

Maiden Hurdle—**Black Gown.**

[The figures in front of the names of the horses are an index to placings in their last three engagements—reading from right to left. Where a horse started slowly and was unplaced an n appears instead of 0; f indicates fell; n did not finish.]

1.0—**ASTON (3.) HANDICAP HURDLE** of £200. 2 m.

116	SNAKE ASH (Mr. Chamberlain), Owner	7	12	1
031	LADY WAVERLEY (Mr. Kimberley)	6	11	0
002	WEAL OR WOE (Mr. Hassan) H. Leader	7	11	2
000	O'FLYN (Mr. Byrne) ..... Collins	6	10	13
000	MEADOWCROFT (Mr. Scaife) Bickley	11	10	12
140	SUSANNA (Mr. Pearson) ..... C. Piggott	4	10	9
000	ANTIMAGIC (Mr. Earle) ..... Leader	8	10	7
000	SIMON (Mr. Pearson) ..... Jones	6	10	0
240	GROUND SCOUT (Mr. H. Brown) Brown	6	10	0

The above have arrived.

140	KOKEY (Mr. Whiteman) ..... Bletso	6	12	7
000	SEMPLER (Mr. Mayo) ..... Rabit	9	12	4
432	SHIPPING UP (Mr. T. Price) ..... Rodger	6	12	3
301	BOLD CHAP (Mr. Rowland) ..... Lyall	6	12	0
03	SHIPPING (Mr. Cornell) ..... Collins	6	12	0
000	AMBOYNA (Mr. Whiting) ..... Whiting	6	12	0
000	LAMB (Mr. Thomson) ..... Bennett	6	11	11
300	BACTON LAD (Mr. Mollekin) ..... Veasey	6	11	11
000	SIR GEORGE (Mrs. Bennett) ..... Bennett	6	11	10
000	HOMELAND (Mrs. Molonev) ..... Private	9	11	10
000	LOTUS (Mr. Bennett) ..... Veasey	6	11	10
074	JOHN CHARLES (Mr. Barclay) Barclay	6	11	9
000	TIM FROST (Mr. Veasey) ..... Davis	6	11	9
020	LITTLE MILFORD (Mr. Thomas) ..... Harrison	7	11	5
000	ELSON (Mr. Coulthwaite) ..... Coulthwaite	6	11	5
000	SWEETHEART (Mr. Coleman) ..... Lee	6	11	3
040	BALLYHANDY (Mr. Reilly) ..... T. Leader	11	11	3
360	SHANDON BELLS (Mr. Adams) Bennett	7	11	2
33	SAIDA (Mr. Oliver) ..... Hunt	6	11	2
000	SEYDAH (Mr. Rossley) ..... Rabit	7	11	1
003	CAMERINE PRINCE (Mr. Neve) ..... Power	5	10	11
030	BLACK AND TAN (Mr. Knowles) ..... Ferguson	4	10	6
000	KING'S DOUBLE (Mr. Whitehead) ..... Bletso	4	10	5
000	RAINY DAY (Mr. Flood) ..... Bletso	4	10	3
430	AMATIVE (Mr. Crew) ..... Hartropp	4	10	2

1.30—**LOCKINGTON (3.) 'CHASE** of £500. 3 m.

132	MATCHO PAANI (Mrs. Bennett) ..... Bennett	12	12	3
0	TARRADALE (Mr. Bisp) ..... Davey	6	12	0
124	PAINSWICK (Mr. J. Gee) ..... Bartropp	11	12	0
003	DUDLEY (Lord Londesborough) ..... Brown	10	12	0
000	BELL TOLL (Mr. Orth) ..... Hill	14	12	0
542	FLY BOY II. (Mr. Sharp) ..... Hogan	8	11	13

The above have arrived.

004	KILNFORD (Mr. Hall) ..... Newey	11	11	3
120	IMPRESSIONER (Mr. H. Brown) Brown	10	11	2
000	BEAUTY'S FANCY (Mr. Dwyer) Private	6	11	0
400	MEDIA (Mr. Bassett) ..... Sadler	9	11	0
000	NORTHBROOK (Mr. Starling) ..... Hatt	8	11	0
032	GAY DAMSEL (Mr. Grant) ..... Bickley	13	11	0
000	HELL TOLL (Mr. Orth) ..... Hill	14	11	0
103	NORTHBROOK (Mrs. Starling) ..... Hatt	8	11	0
111	LLANDILAS (Mr. Morrison) ..... Sadler	9	11	0
000	TIM (Mr. Wood) ..... Wood	12	11	0
300	RAMPAGE (Miss Wilson) ..... Hunt	7	11	13
000	SCOTCH DOUGLAS (Mr. Marriott) Edwards	5	11	12
344	LEIGHLIN BRIDGE (Mr. Rogers) ..... Rogers	5	11	8

2.0—**BYRKLEY HANDICAP 'CHASE** of £500. 2 m.

041	CLASHING ARMS (Col. Anthony) ..... Hastings	9	12	4
110	HEIR (Mr. Harrison) ..... H. Leader	6	12	0
310	PHACO (Mrs. Post) ..... Harrison	7	11	11
000	HELMET (Mr. Rees) ..... Coulthwaite	8	11	11
020	LANDTEEL (Mr. Beckett) ..... Baker	11	11	10
000	MORNING STAR (Mr. Barlie) T. Leader	8	11	7
112	AMYETT (Mr. Whiteman) ..... Bletso	10	11	3
53	HELSBY (Mr. Hall) ..... Newey	10	11	0

The above have arrived.

000	NONEYCOMB (Mr. Tait) ..... Burns	8	11	10
000	AGRICOLA (Mr. Wilkes) ..... Coulthwaite	8	11	10
241	WISE PRINCE (Mr. Kenyon) ..... Dodd	8	11	10
000	NORODL (Mr. Kenyon) ..... Dodd	8	11	10
03	SHAW'S BRIDGE (Mr. Bennett) ..... G. Wall	8	11	10
000	SPECULATOR (Mr. Buckle) ..... Coulthwaite	8	11	0
000	CLACKMANNAN (Mr. Green) ..... Pigrott	4	11	0

2.30—**HUNTERS' HANDICAP 'CHASE** of £100. 3m.

000	KENDAL DE WET (Sir F. Price) ..... Gilbert	10	13	1
140	ASHWOOD (Lt. Londesborough) ..... Brown	10	12	1
103	PASTURES NEW (Mr. Thomas) ..... Northcott	12	11	10
		Brown	5	0
003	BUGLER (Mr. H. Brown) ..... Brown	5	11	0
000	HOPEFUL (Mrs. Spencer) ..... Hollambe	6	11	0
000	IRISH DRAGOON (Mr. Oram) ..... Rickey	9	10	9
200	GRACEFIELD (Mr. Trist) ..... Price	10	10	0

The above have arrived.

0	OONER (Mr. Hogan) ..... Hogan	8	12	12
801	FLOWER GIRL (Mr. Phillips) ..... Regent	7	12	7
313	ROYAL CHANCELLOR (Major Leigh) ..... Dowding	8	12	7
100	CASTLEROBIN (Mrs. Moore) ..... Hogan	8	12	7
030	CHANNOCK (Mr. H. Brown) ..... Brown	7	12	4
000	CROSSMOLINE (Mr. Gaudin) ..... Sadler	9	11	13
0	BRUTTA LAD (Mr. Gaudin) ..... Sadler	9	11	13
212	WILD LAIRD (Mr. Westmoreland) H. Brown	9	11	11
4	BRUNSOM (Mr. Westmoreland) H. Brown	9	11	11
4	GREY KNIGHT (Mr. Sadler) ..... Private	12	11	11
000	SEVEN OAKS (Mrs. Bennett) ..... Bennett	6	11	11
000	LORD BALLIVOR (Mr. Mahon) ..... Wilson	7	11	11
300	SILVERBERRY (Mr. Hall) ..... W. Smyth	5	11	11
002	WANNSTAY (Sir J. Grey) ..... Bartropp	10	11	10
205	SHOUT ON (Mrs. Bennett) ..... Gough	8	11	10
004	GREAT CRIME (Mr. Philip) ..... Philip	8	11	10

3.0—**LONG DISTANCE HANDICAP HURDLE** of £100. 3m.

020	FROST LINE (Mrs. Wodehouse) ..... Private	7	12	12
000	TIPPERARY (Mr. Hall) ..... Newey	11	12	2
134	KILLESHER (Mr. Dixon) ..... Hastings	9	11	12
000	FOOLPROOF (Mr. Hall) ..... Newey	11	11	12
000	LOVE LETTER (Mr. Bricker) R. Payne	6	11	9
410	GREGORIOUS (Mr. Stewart) ..... Bennett	6	11	7
000	DUMPRIES (Mr. Cairns) ..... Knowles	7	11	6
000	MOLLY (Mr. Hall) ..... Newey	11	11	6
000	MORNING STAR (Mr. Barlie) T. Leader	8	11	0
514	CUBAN (Mr. Coulthwaite) ..... Coulthwaite	9	11	0
040	ASADA (Mr. Mayo) ..... Rabit	9	11	0
300	TEMPUS FUGIT (Mr. Morrall) ..... Rabit	9	11	0
000	SANDYE (Mr. Hall) ..... Chamberlain	4	10	0

The above have arrived.

130	MASONMIRE (Mr. Sinclair) ..... Hartigan	8	12	7
300	KIRKHARLE (Mr. Sinclair) ..... Hartigan	8	12	7
000	CLUSTER (Mr. Orford) ..... Coulthwaite	6	11	7
832	VOYAGE (Mr. Pitchi) ..... Bennett	9	11	7
130	GOLDEN MELODY (Mrs. Pitchi) ..... Poole	10	11	7
000	STEALTH (Mr. Sinclair) ..... Burgess	6	11	7
000	CHARLEMONT'S UNCLE (Mr. Broadbent) ..... Coulthwaite	6	11	7
002	DUB MAJOR (Mr. Richardson) ..... Tullett	8	11	0
620	EPHRAIM (Mr. Preece) ..... Leader	8	11	0
000	BALLYHACK AGO (Mr. Sheddon) ..... Sadden	6	11	0
000	HOMELAND (Mrs. Moloney) ..... Private	6	11	0
424	FAIRLAY (Mr. Lyons) ..... Veasey	6	11	0
051	FRIZBURY (Mr. Mosley) ..... Orbell	10	11	0
130	SUNNYCROFT (Mr. Wilson) ..... Bletso	10	11	0
043	TURMERIO (Mr. Bennis) ..... B. Harrison	6	11	0
000	RIGHTFUL HEIR (Mr. Hall) ..... Newey	11	11	0

3.30—**MAIDEN HURDLE** of £100. 2 m.

0	FINCHALE (Mr. Earle) ..... T. Leader	7	12	0
0	ABBOT OF JERVAULX (Mr. Beasmad) ..... Peacock	5	11	10
0	BLACK GOWN (Capt. Day) ..... Beatty	5	11	10
0	NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. Wood) ..... Coulthwaite	6	11	10
000	BUENOS AIRES (Mr. Hall) ..... Newey	11	11	0
000	QUEEN ANNE (Mr. Johnstone) T. Leader	4	11	0
0	PERFECT SAILOR (Mr. Hassan) ..... T. Leader	4	11	0
000	MARIE MARCO (Mr. Parrish) ..... B. Harrison	4	11	0

The above have arrived.

0	CHAT (Mr. Hall) ..... Newey	7	12	0
0	CLUNY MACPHERSON (Mr. Innes) ..... F. Hall	6	12	0
000	DOWN SOUTH (Mr. Kenyon) ..... Davis	6	12	0
050	MISS CAUBERT (Mr. Philip) ..... Philip	6	12	0
000	MISS MAGNET (Mr. Hayward) ..... Dodd	6	12	0
000	LAST POST (Mr. Betten) ..... Hogan	6	12	0
0	MARKET RANGER (Mr. Bennett) ..... Bennett	6	11	10
3	BUCKSIE (Mr. Cooper) ..... Bennett	6	11	10
	WEST OUTCHMAN (Sir R. Jardine) ..... G. Duller	5	11	10
0	WOODFORD GREEN (Mr. Lorkin) ..... Bennett	5	11	10
	WINTRY WEATHER (Mr. Farrell) ..... Burns	5	11	10

The above have arrived.

000	HONEYCOMB (Mr. Tait) ..... Burns	8	11	10
000	AGRICOLA (Mr. Wilkes) ..... Coulthwaite	8	11	10
241	WISE PRINCE (Mr. Kenyon) ..... Dodd	8	11	10
000	NORODL (Mr. Kenyon) ..... Dodd	8	11	10
03	SHAW'S BRIDGE (Mr. Bennett) ..... G. Wall	8	11	10
000	SPECULATOR (Mr. Buckle) ..... Coulthwaite	8	11	0
000	CLACKMANNAN (Mr. Green) ..... Pigrott	4	11	0

CRICKET.

M.C.C. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NATAL DEFEATED.

The M.C.C. to-day gained an easy victory over Natal by 256 runs. The Englishmen declared their second innings closed at 426/9, leaving the home wicketkeeper (Mr. Tomlin) 8 hours 15 minutes to get 367 for victory in the four hours left for play. It was a hopeless task, and the most they could have done was to have forced a draw by playing out time. However, any hopes they may have had in this direction were quickly dispelled by Gilligan and Fender, who bowled with such deadly effect that the Colonials were disposed of in two hours and three-quarters for 150.

The weather was dull and threatening when Rensell (76) and Carr (20) came out to continue Natal's second innings. Saturday's total of 176 for 9 wickets was advanced to 185, when the Natal captain was caught on the off boundary by Billing. Mead came in next, but he soon lost Russell, who was clean bowled by Carter at 191. In completing 86 the Essex man had played in his usual effortless style for three hours, but it was by no means a perfect innings, as he was let off several times in the field. Carter followed up his success by bowling Fender for a single at 193, and Mann and Mead were together when the second century was registered after three hours and ten minutes' batting. The total stood at 210, when, in attempting a hard drive, Mann was splendidly held by Samuelson, who fell forward for the catch. Mead being 51 and Jupp 4.

Faced with the task of making 367 for victory Natal began badly, Woolley being with bold Sledge. Early misfortune befel them. With only 3 runs scored Woolley found Field with the third ball of his first over, Samuelson and Siedle were in partnership when lunch was taken, the score then being 13 for 2 wickets. Soon after this had taken to 24, when Samuelson was caught by Fender off Gilligan, and Taylor was out leg before to the same bowler before he scored. The Sussex amateur was getting tremendous pace into his deliveries and with the bowler at the other end the batsmen were continually in difficulties. Siedle left at 26, bowled by Gilligan to 18 runs later, who also claimed Dean's wicket, half the side being out for 58. Nourse then found a good partner in Pearce, and 50 was boisterously cheered on an hour and twenty minutes' play. The pair continued to score with comparative freedom, and Fender was put on to try and break the partnership. The total reached 88 before the Surrey amateur was rewarded in beating Pearce, whose plucky effort lasted just three-quarters of an hour. Billing and Nourse sent the 100 up after two hours' batting, but at 121 the latter succumbed to another good ball from Fender. He played daring cricket for exactly an hour and three-quarters. Fender was in irresistible form. He bowled Billing at 122, sent Cotsyn ham back through a catch by Woolley at 126, and finally polished off the innings by upsetting Nicol's wicket in the same over. The Englishmen thus winning comfortably. The English fielding throughout was excellent. Score:—

M.C.C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Russell c Carter b Billing	39	b Carter	86
Sandham c Carter b Billing	39	c Billing b Conyngham	76
Woolley c Samuelson b Billing	45	c Field b Billing	12
Carr c Nourse b Samuelson	2	c Billing b Carter	13
Mead c Nourse b Billing	48	not out	31
Fender c Nicol b Billing	14	b Carter	1
Mann c Conyngham b Billing	0	c Samuelson b Conyngham	8
Stevens l b w b Billing	4		
Street c Siedle b Conyngham	15	not out	8
Gilligan c Siedle b Conyngham	14		
Extras	7	Extras	7
Total	248	Total (6 wkts.)	*242

*Innings declared.

Bowling—First Innings—Billing, 7 for 95; Conyngham, 2 for 49; Samuelson, for 31; Carter, 0 for 56. Second Innings—Billing, 1 for 45; Conyngham, 3 for 58; Carter, 2 for 60; Samuelson, 0 for 40; Nourse, 0 for 36.

NATAL.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Field c Fender b Woolley	6	b Woolley	3
Siedle b Jupp	6	b Gilligan	8
Pearce b Jupp	0	b Fender	39
Deane l b w b Woolley	2	b Gilligan	5
Pearce b Woolley	0	b Fender	30
Taylor c Russell b Fender	41	l b w b Gilligan	0
Billing c Fender b Woolley	11	b Fender	9
Samuelson l b w b Fender	11	c Fender b Gilligan	14
Conyngham c Stevens b Fender	8	c Woolley b Fender	1
Carter c Woolley b Fender	4	not out	10
Nicol not out	0	b Fender	0
Extras	11	Extras	8
Total	124	Total	130

Bowling—First Innings—Woolley, 8 for 24; Jupp, 0 for 21; Gilligan, 1 for 19; Fender, 2 for 39. Stevens, 1 for 15. Second Innings—Gilligan, 0 for 38; Woolley, 1 for 20; Jupp, 0 for 19; Fender, 6 for 36; Stevens, 0 for 12.

M.C.C. DEFEATS OTAGO.

DUNEDIN, N.Z., January 15.

The three-day match between the M.C.C. team and Otago ended here to-day in a victory for the visitors by six wickets. Proceeding with their second innings, with the total at 76 for 2 wickets, the home side were dismissed for 129, Colonel C. C. Hartley taking 5 wickets for 29. Wanting 110 to win, M.C.C. knocked off the runs for the loss of three wickets.

	1st Inns.	2nd Inns.
Otago	202	129
M.C.C.	223	112 (4 wkts.)

HOCKEY.

LADIES' INTERPROVINCIAL MATCHES.

The dates for the ladies' inter-provincial matches have been arranged as follows:—

February 8 at R. and S.P.U. ground—12 o'clock—Ulster v. Munster; 3 o'clock—Connaught v. Leinster.

February 9 and 10 at Rugby ground—12 o'clock—Connaught v. Ulster. 3 o'clock—Munster v. Leinster.

February 10, at R. and S.P.U. ground, 3 o'clock—Ulster v. Leinster.

OLD COLLEGE CLUB.—Result of six-a-side tournament:—Winners, Maids of the Mountain "A" team; runners-up, Muckross Past "A" team.

LADIES' MATCHES.

SENIOR CUP.

	Goals.		Goals.
Old College 1st	5	Old College 2nd	0
Monkstown	1	Muckross	1
		SENIOR LEAGUE.	
Antiquity	1	University College	2
		MIDDLE MADOES.	
Monkstown	1	Rosmead	0

MAIDS OF THE MOUNTAIN.—Practice to-day at Foxrock at 2.30.

SPORTING PARAGRAPHS.

Punt Gun, the Grand Sefton Steeplechase winner (and one of the favourites for the Grand National), was out with the hounds in South Devon on Saturday.

A Reuter message from Sydney states that Mr. J. H. Collins, the well-known cricketer, has been appointed stipendiary steward of three racing clubs. It is probable that this appointment will interfere with his cricket career.

The death has occurred in London at the age of 62 of Mr. Norman Coles Bailey the greatest of all "Soccer" half-backs of the old days. Educated at Westminster School, he early gained prominence in the game, playing for Clapham Rovers, when they won the Association Cup in 1880, for London on thirty occasions between 1877 and 1888, and for Corinthians, Swifts, Old Westminsters, and Surrey. For ten years he was in the England side against Scotland, being captain of the XI. on the last seven occasions, while he appeared against Wales seven times including the first match arranged between England and the Principality, and twice against Ireland.

LEOPARDSTOWN CLUB FEBRUARY MEETING,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1923.

The following Races CLOSE to-morrow (WEDNESDAY) JAN. 17th, with Mr. F. Harold Clarke, 14 Upper Merrion street, Dublin. Telegraphic address—"Turfclub, Dublin."

THE DUNDRUM FLAT RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

THE PADDOCK HANDICAP HURDLE PLATE of 100 sovs. One mile and a half.

THE FEBRUARY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles and about 175 yards.

THE FOYROCK STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles and about 175 yards.

THE GLENCAIRN HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

GOLF.

GRANGE—January Medals. Class I.—E. D. M'Cormack (2), 2 up. Class II.—R. H. Moynan (25), 1 up.

NEWTOWN.—Monthly Medal, 1st Class—W. Chapman, jun. (19), 73; Gordon Ross (plus 1), 78.

HUNTING.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

THE WARD UNION.

Jan.	Meet	Hour.
Wednesday, 17th	The Hatchet	1.30
Saturday, 20th	Donaghmore Cross-roads	1.30

THE KILDARE.

To-day	Ballymore-Eustace	11.0
Thursday, 18th	Carragh Stand House	11.0
Saturday, 20th	Kingsland	11.0

THE MEATH.

Thursday, 18th	Britas	11.0
Friday, 19th	Dunsany Castle	11.0

WARD UNION HOUNDS.

The largest field of the season was in attendance on Saturday at Kilrue. The rain of the early morning had removed all trace of frost from the ground when hounds moved off to the enlargement of the stag at Peacocks town. Laying on the pack after the usual "law" they ran at a good pace in the direction of Ballyhealy before swinging to the right at Glascarn and crossing over the Rateath road by Glascarn Bridge into the Paddocks. Leaving the Kilrue fox covert on their left they hunted down to the Kilrue laneway, before turning sharply to the right at the herd's house and running back through Mr. Kennedy's farm to the Kilbride road. Scent was not serving the pack well as they turned to the left, without crossing the road, and ran back to the Kilrue lane and Mead were together when the second century was registered after three hours and ten minutes' batting. The total stood at 210, when, in attempting a hard drive, Mann was splendidly held by Samuelson, who fell forward for the catch. Mead being 51 and Jupp 4.

Faced with the task of making 367 for victory Natal began badly, Woolley being with bold Sledge. Early misfortune befel them. With only 3 runs scored Woolley found Field with the third ball of his first over, Samuelson and Siedle were in partnership when lunch was taken, the score then being 13 for 2 wickets. Soon after this had taken to 24, when Samuelson was caught by Fender off Gilligan, and Taylor was out leg before to the same bowler before he scored. The Sussex amateur was getting tremendous pace into his deliveries and with the bowler at the other end the batsmen were continually in difficulties. Siedle left at 26, bowled by Gilligan to 18 runs later, who also claimed Dean's wicket, half the side being out for 58. Nourse then found a good partner in Pearce, and 50 was boisterously cheered on an hour and twenty minutes' play. The pair continued to score with comparative freedom, and Fender was put on to try and break the partnership. The total reached 88 before the Surrey amateur was rewarded in beating Pearce, whose plucky effort lasted just three-quarters of an hour. Billing and Nourse sent the 100 up after two hours' batting, but at 121 the latter succumbed to another good ball from Fender. He played daring cricket for exactly an hour and three-quarters. Fender was in irresistible form. He bowled Billing at 122, sent Cotsyn ham back through a catch by Woolley at 126, and finally polished off the innings by upsetting Nicol's wicket in the same over. The Englishmen thus winning comfortably. The English fielding throughout was excellent. Score:—

M.C.C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Russell c Carter b Billing	39	b Carter	86
Sandham c Carter b Billing	39	c Billing b Conyngham	76
Woolley c Samuelson b Billing	45	c Field b Billing	12
Carr c Nourse b Samuelson	2	c Billing b Carter	13
Mead c Nourse b Billing	48	not out	31
Fender c Nicol b Billing	14	b Carter	1
Mann c Conyngham b Billing	0	c Samuelson b Conyngham	8
Stevens l b w b Billing	4		
Street c Siedle b Conyngham	15	not out	8
Gilligan c Siedle b Conyngham	14		
Extras	7	Extras	7
Total	248	Total (6 wkts.)	*242

*Innings declared.

Bowling—First Innings—Billing, 7 for 95; Conyngham, 2 for 49; Samuelson, for 31; Carter, 0 for 56. Second Innings—Billing, 1 for 45; Conyngham, 3 for 58; Carter, 2 for 60; Samuelson, 0 for 40; Nourse, 0 for 36.

NATAL.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Field c Fender b Woolley	6	b Woolley	3
Siedle b Jupp	6	b Gilligan	8
Pearce b Jupp	0	b Fender	39
Deane l b w b Woolley	2	b Gilligan	5
Pearce b Woolley	0	b Fender	30
Taylor c Russell b Fender	41	l b w b Gilligan	0
Billing c Fender b Woolley	11	b Fender	9
Samuelson l b w b Fender	11	c Fender b Gilligan	14
Conyngham c Stevens b Fender	8	c Woolley b Fender	1
Carter c Woolley b Fender	4	not out	10
Nicol not out	0	b Fender	0
Extras	11	Extras	8
Total	124	Total	130

Bowling—First Innings—Woolley, 8 for 24; Jupp, 0 for 21; Gilligan, 1 for 19; Fender, 2 for 39. Stevens, 1 for 15. Second Innings—Gilligan, 0 for 38; Woolley, 1 for 20; Jupp, 0 for 19; Fender, 6 for 36; Stevens, 0 for 12.

M.C.C. DEFEATS OTAGO.

DUNEDIN, N.Z., January 15.

The three-day match between the M.C.C. team and Otago ended here to-day in a victory for the visitors by six wickets. Proceeding with their second innings, with the total at 76 for 2 wickets, the home side were dismissed for 129, Colonel C. C. Hartley taking 5 wickets for 29. Wanting 110 to win, M.C.C. knocked off the runs for the loss of three wickets.

	1st Inns.	2nd Inns.
Otago	202	129
M.C.C.	223	112 (4 wkts.)

HOCKEY.

LADIES' INTERPROVINCIAL MATCHES.

The dates for the ladies' inter-provincial matches have been arranged as follows:—

February 8 at R. and S.P.U. ground—12 o'clock—Ulster v. Munster; 3 o'clock—Connaught v. Leinster.

February 9 and 10 at Rugby ground—12 o'clock—Connaught v. Ulster.

THE PROVINCES.

Missionary Society or the Church Missionary Society.

HAROLDS CROSS Y.M.C.A.—A meeting will be held at the Parochial Hall, Leinster road, west, Harold's Cross, this evening, at 8 o'clock, when Mr. R. Stiven will read a paper on "St. Columba."

CONNAUGHT.

UNION AMALGAMATION SAVING.—Mayo Home and Hospitals' Committee have adopted the clerk's estimate—£15,854. It was explained that Poor Law administration, prior to amalgamation, cost the county over £40,000 a year. Last year the estimate was £30,000, as compensation had to be paid to employes who had been compulsorily retired. The present estimate included not only the superannuation allowances, but also £750 to make provision for the proposed loan of £6,000 for carrying out the new sewerage system.

IRISH LANGUAGE ESSENTIAL.—When the Mayo Home and Hospitals' Committee considered the terms of an advertisement for a nurse for the institution, a member said that it was too hard to penalise candidates who did not know Irish. Many members of

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—The wedge of high pressure over the British Isles will give way slowly before a depression approaching from the Atlantic.

Ireland.—Wind S.W., fresh or strong; dull; some rain; visibility moderate to good; rather mild.

Seaboards.—Wind W., backing S.W., moderate to strong; sea becoming rather rough; dull; some rain; visibility moderate to good.

DIXON and Hempenstall, Barometers and Forecasters, 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt)

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

Today	Morning 10.56	Evening 11.17
Tomorrow	11.37	11.57

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Today	Rises 8.53	Sets 4.37
To-morrow	8.52	4.38

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 5.37 P.M.

The fate of Parliament did not know the language. A general spoken knowledge should be sufficient. It was decided that candidates must have a knowledge of Irish."

REPUBLICAN LICENSES."—Civic Guardsmen visited the premises of Mrs. Ellen Harrington, Kingsland, and Francis Neary, Callow, Co. Roscommon, and seized all the excisable liquors in stock. Both Harrington and Neary were granted licenses at a Republican Court some time ago.

LEINSTER.

COMPLIMENT TO A JOURNALIST.—On the occasion of his departure from Enniscorthy, Mr. Thomas Cleere, journalist, representative of the Wexford *Free Press* for the past ten years, received a handsome presentation from the members of the Wexford and Wicklow Journalists' Association, of which he was secretary. Complimentary references were made to Mr Cleere as a journalist and colleague. He was accorded an enthusiastic send-off on Saturday, when he left to take up a Dublin appointment.

Armed men stole all the registered mail bags at Leitrim station yesterday.

Ardagh, County Longford, has decided to form a branch of the Ratepayers' Association. Enniscorthy Asylum's estimate for the services of the next year shows a reduction of £6,460.

Three new licences were granted to publicans at Carlow Quarter Sessions, despite objections by the Civic Guard.

Eighty men are employed on the roads of Fermoy, County Cork. The Government has made a grant of £2,500 for the work.

The London and North-Western Railway Company yesterday commenced double daily sailings of goods and live stock steamers between Holyhead and the North Wall.

Mother Mary Berchmans, of St. Joseph's Convent, Longford, died on Saturday, at the age of 80. She educated many of the women resident in the town.

Straw, the produce of twenty acres, on the farm of Matthew Murray, Donaghmore, near Dundalk, caught fire on Sunday night, and blazed until 6 o'clock yesterday morning. It was all destroyed.

Major Noel Furlong, Fermoy, has served a petition on the Fermoy Urban Council against the Provisional Order being made absolute empowering the Council to take seven acres of Butler's Hill, Fermoy, for the purposes of a housing scheme.

IRELAND.

...a vessel was described as monstrous. In pre-war days the charge was a penny.

LAND VALUES AT LURGAN.—A farm in Ardmore, four miles from Lurgan, comprising 14 acres 1 rood and 5 perches, with a acres of bog, has been sold by auction for £900. Another farm at Donacloney, near Warrenpoint, Co. Down, of 8 acres 1 rood, with dwellinghouse and sheds attached, held at a yearly rent of £10 10s., has been sold for £350.

ENTERTAINMENTS TAX PROSECUTION.—Alan D. Coon, manager, cinematograph and variety entertainment, was charged with a breach of the entertainments tax at Lisburn on November 7 last before the Enniskillen magistrates yesterday. There were prosecutions in respect of one Excise officer, and also in respect of "divers other persons," one of whom gave evidence. In each of the two cases the defendant was fined £50, reduced to £12 10s. As he resides in the Free State, in Letterkenny, a warrant was issued forthwith, in case the fine should not be paid.

DOCTORLESS DISTRICT.—Carrickmore (Co. Tyrone) residents have asked the Omagh Board of Guardians to appoint a doctor for the district. There has been an outbreak of diphtheria there, and no doctor is available. The Guardians are to ask the Northern Government's sanction to make an appointment.

RAILWAY ENGINEERS' CUT BONUS.—Railway engineers in Northern Ireland are asking for a restoration of the last 5s. 6d. "cut" off the cost of living bonus. A conference took place yesterday, and it is understood that the request has been referred to the directors of the various companies.

A branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has been formed in Magherafelt, Co. Londonderry.

The death has occurred of Mr. Charles Brown, well-known for many years as agent of Lord Deramore's Belvoir estate.

Fresh Co. Fermanagh) Orange Hall was maliciously burned down on Sunday night. It was situated within a few hundred yards of the Free State.

Omagh Rural Council has been served with a malicious injury claim for £10,000 for the burning of Moyle House, Newtownstewart, and all its contents.

Captain F. Welch, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Resident Magistrate for Counties Londonderry and part of Tyrone and Antrim, was found dead in bed at the residence of Mr. W. H. Kinley, Bloomhill, Newmills, where he had been a guest since Christmas. Captain Welch adjudicated in the district for nearly 20 years, and resigned a few years ago.

BELFAST.

Belfast Exchange opened the week with a fair amount of business, and prices continue firm. War Loan ½ higher at 100½. Northern Bank "A" repeated 5½, and the "B" shares dealt in at 2½; London County Westminster unchanged at 17½. Belfast Corporation 5 per cent. (1942) brought 76½, an advance of ½ on previous quotation. Belfast Harbour Commissioners 5½ per cent. again dealt in at 70; Great Northern Rly. Stock 2½ lower at 57; Great Southern and Western offered at 60. Brookfield Linen Co. 5 per cent. Pref. repeated 53; English Sewing Cotton Ord. advanced 6d. to 47s. 6d.; Linen Thread Ord. dealt in at 31s. 7½d. and 31s. 9d. Inglis and Co. Ord. repeated 47s. In Drapery shares, Robinson and Cleaver 2s. lower at 23s.; Arnotts and Co. were marked 29s. for a small lot on the 12th inst. Robertson, Ledlie, Ferguson and Co. Ord. offered at 6½. Imperial Tobacco Co. repeated 74s. 6d. Dunlop Rubber touched 10s., and later dealt in at 9s. 9½d. Lever Bros. 7 per cent. Pref. better at 20s. 6d., the 8 per cent. "A" Pref. unchanged at 19s. 4½d. Vulcanite 5 per cent. Pref. lower at 13s. for an odd lot. Brunner Mond and Co. Ord. offered at 38s. 6d.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND REPORT.

Elsewhere we print to-day the report and balance sheet of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, which make a most satisfactory showing when compared with the sheet issued last January. The net profit for the last six months is £62,917, an increase of £15,043. Adding £41,711 brought in, we have for distribution, £104,628, which goes to pay the usual 13½ per cent. per annum dividend, to add £30,000 to reserve fund, to write £5,000 off bank premises, to place £10,000 to contingency account, leaving to carry forward £42,290. The reserve fund now figures at the half-million mark. The notes in circulation, at £1,970,332, show an increase of £11,610. There is a decrease in deposits of £320,164, leaving the total at £17,570,429. The liquid assets include:—Cash, £1,626,755; money at call, £1,070,000; British Government Treasury Bills, £1,550,000; investments in Government securities, £7,080,689; and corporation stocks, etc., £299,180. These figures show very small changes from twelve months ago, and the proportion of liabilities comes out at 61 per cent., as against just over 59 per cent. last year. One of the most satisfactory figures in the balance sheet is a decrease of £8,756 in expenditure, showing that at last a halt has been called in the upward trend of this item. The meeting will be held at the head office of the bank, 3 Throgmorton avenue, London, E.C. 2, on January 24, at 11.30. Curiously enough, the meeting will be asked to confirm the report and balance sheet to June 30, 1922, which were not, owing to the dislocated state of the country, made up in time to be placed before the meeting on July 27 last. A resolution will also be passed absolving the directors from all responsibility for this unfavourable state of affairs.

TO NEW YORK

Regular sailings from Cobh (Queenstown), on United States Lines' Ships.

President Adams	Jan. 29	Mar. 5
President Monroe	Feb. 6	Mar. 12
President Van Buren	Feb. 12	Mar 19
President Polk	Feb. 19	Mar. 26
President Garfield	Feb. 26	Apl. 2

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES.

IRISH STOCK EXCHANGES.

DUBLIN.

FUNDS STRONG. GUINNESS BETTER. HOME RAILS FLAT. BRADFORD DYERS RISE SHARPLY. VICKERS AND DUNLOPS BETTER.

There was some little irregularity in prices on Change yesterday, but the outstanding feature was once more the very distinct strength of Government Funds, with a practically general advance. Banks were quietly supported without prices being much affected. There was considerable bidding for Guinness Ord. shares at a recovery. Castlebellingham Deb. Stock was on offer. City Steam did not quote. Marconi shares were quiet, but the Debs. rose to 4½ prem. Home Rails were still on offer in most cases, but Great Southern guaranteed Stock was steadily absorbed, while the Ord. and Deb. Stocks were decidedly less firm. Trams were quiet. Dunlop Rubber Ord. shares were freely bought for the other side, and closed at almost 10s. Parent Tyres were idle. The long delayed report was promised not later than 15th inst. The feature in Textiles was the strength of Bradford Dyers, which touched 50s. Vickers were increasingly good, and rose to 17s. 6d. Imperial Tobaccos were bid up to 74s. 6d. Mexican Eagle Oils further advanced, but closed under best. Workman, Clark and Co. 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Debs. remain in favour. The Funds were particularly good. Consols rose ⅛ to 56⅛. War Loan 5 p.c. ⅛ to 100¼. ½ Funding Loan to 87¼. Conversion 4 p.c. ½ to 77, Irish Land 2½ p.c. ⅛ to 57⅛, and ditto 3 p.c. ¼ to 63¾. Indian Stocks were also wanted. Dublin Corporation Stock reacted 70. Victory Bonds fell ⅛ to 89¾. In Banks, Hibernians rose ⅛ to 6⅞, but Nationals fell ⅛ to 18⅞ for small lots. Bank Stock repeated 230.

In Breweries, Guinness Ord. rose ½ to 44, after all offered at 43½ were absorbed. Castlebellingham and Drogheda Debs. fell 4 to 58½.

Marconi Ord. fell 3d. to 4⅝. 9d., but the Debs. rose 1 to 104½.

Among Home Rails Great Southern and Western Ord. fell 1¼ to 39, 38½, 38, and the Debs. 1 to 64½, 64, while the Pref. at 45, and the Guaranteed Stock at 53½ were unchanged. Midland Great Western shows no recovery at 27, but the 4½ p.c. Debs. fell 2½ to 60.

In Trams, Dublin United Pref. remain at 53, and the 3½ p.c "A" Debs. fell ½ to 67½. Dublin United Tramways Ord. 5 per cent. Pref. 20s. 7½d., and Coats Ord 65s. 6d. Courtaulds rose ls to 63s. 9d., and English Sewing Cotton 6d. to 47s. 9d. Calicos realised 23s. 1½d.

In Trading, etc., Dockrell Ord., repeated 15s., and *Irish Times* 2nd Pref. 12s. Yarn Sewing Rubber shares rose 4½d. to 3s.

Other business done included Dunlop Rubber Ord. at 9s. 11d., 9s. 11½d., Imperial Tobaccos at 74s. 6d., Mexican Eagle Oils at 43s., 42s. 6d., 42s., Shells at 81s. 6d., Workman Clark Debs. at 91.

BUSINESS DONE AT ALL SESSIONS.

Transactions for cash marked "c."

Consols ..... (66) 56⅞	4½ p.c. Deb. (624) 60
War Loan	5 p.c. Conv. (L.M. & S. 4½ Pref. ..80
(1001) 100⅛ ½	Dub. Tram Pref.(10) 10
Victory Bonds (89) 89⅛	Dub. & Deb.....(68) 67½
Funding Loan..(87) 87¼	Henry Street Warehouse
Conver. Loan..(764) 77	(15½) 14/6
War Bonds ..1925. 100⅝	*Crone* Pref.(16/6) 16/3d
Conv. Land.....(61) 61	Brad Dyers.....(47½) 50
3½ Land Act.(57⅛) 57⅛	Calicos .....(23/3) *23/1½
4 Land Act..(64¼) 64⅛	Coats .....(47/6) 47/9
India 4½% 85½	Cottons .....(47/6) 47/9
India 3½% 70¾	Courtaulds .....(63/6) 63/9
Bank Mtge. Deb. 100	Lever (20/7½) 20/7½
Bank Ireland.(230) 230c	Vickers.(16/7½) 17/6 17/5
Hibernian .....(64) 65⅛	Do. Tax Free Pref.
National.....(18⅛) *18⅛ ⅜	(18/44) 18/10½
Castlebellingham Bonds	Dockrell Ord. (15½) 15½
Deb. .....(59½) 58½	Yarn Sewing .....(3) 3
Guinness .....(43¼) 43¼ 4	*Irish Times* 6½
Arnotts .....(47½) 46/6	12½
Do. .....(103½) 104½	Dunlops .....(9/4) 9/11
U.S.W. Ord.	9/11½
(39) 39 39⅛ 8	Imp. Tob.....(74/6) 74/6
Do. Pref.....(45) 45	Workman Clark Deb.91
Do. Guar.....(85½) 85½	Mex. Eagle.....(43) 43/-
Do. Deb.....(65) 64¼ 4	42 5/-
M.G.W. Ord.	Shells .....(81/6) 81/6

*Odd lot: bbld, a asked.

(Last business done given in parentheses.)

IRISH FANKS RATE.

Discount ..... 4 p.c. 13th July.
Deposit ..... 1½ p.c. 15th June.

STOCK EXCHANGE SETTLEMENTS.

Mining contango day..... Jan. 22 | Feb. 5
General contango day..... Jan. 23 | Feb. 6
Ticket day ..... Jan. 24 | Feb. 7
Account day ..... Jan. 25 | Feb. 8

STOCKS BUSY.

GILT-EDGED FIRM.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT AND THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

A very fair amount of business was reported yesterday in all sections of the Stock Markets. The feature was again the firmness of the gilt-edged section, more particularly of Conversion and Funding Loans and of India Stocks. In the last-named the whole list except the 5½ per cents. recorded an appreciable advance, especially in the Sevens, which rose 2 to 116, following on a gain of a point on Friday. The general explanation for this popularity of Indian issues was that they were being bought extensively on foreign account. Gilt-edged securities in general hardened in sympathy with the firmness of the leaders, and Colonials exhibited a distinct improvement. It is notable that the latest developments in the Franco-German situation are reacting only on the stocks immediately concerned. French Bonds naturally weakened on the movement of the franc, and Germans were nominally easier, the mark, which touched a new low record of 63,000 to the £, no longer exercising an appreciable influence on the quotations of the national securities. Turkish Unified also reacted, changing hands as low as 25¼, although they subsequently hardened to 25½, at which price ,hey were ⅜ down on the day.

LONDON STOCKS GENERALLY STRONG.

EXCITEMENT IN RUBBER SHARES.

The Stock markets were generally strong yesterday, but all other departments were overshadowed by the excitement in the Rubber market. There orders were pouring in, and business was booming. The close all round was firm, including Rubber Shares, as a whole, but the latter displayed a slight tendency to reaction on profit-snatching. The Gilt-edged market showed an upward tendency, British Funds especially being strong. Consols gained ¼ at 56⅜, the 5 p.c. War Loan rose ⅛ to 100¾, the 4 p.c. was ¼ higher at 100¾, Funding Loan 87 gained ¼, Victory Bonds were ¼ higher at 89¾. The Conversion Loan was particularly strong, rising ⅛ to 76⅝; India 3½ p.c. Loan gained ¼ at 67, and the 7 p.c. ⅛ at 116. Local Loans were ½ up at 65¾.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES were rather quiet, but firm. French Fives rose ¼ to 27½. Egyptian Unified at 69 gained ½. Peruvian Corporation Pref. rose ½ to 29¼.

HOME RAILS were quite good, but changes on the day were not numerous, and mostly to a lower level. London and North-Eastern Deb. fell ½ to 54¼, but the Irish Pref. rose 1 to 81. Underground Electric Bonds gained 2 at 90½. Southern 5 p.c. Pref. rose 1 to 98, but the Def. lost ¼ at 36. Southern 4½ Debs. fell ½ to 53⅞. Great Western fell ½ to 112¾, and London Midland and Scottish at 107¾ also lost ¼.

IN COLONIAL and FOREIGN RAILS Argentines were better. B.A.G.S. rose ½ to 89, and Central to 85. Central Uruguay was dull. At 48 gained 2 points. Entre Rios Pref. rose ¼ to 69, San Paulo Ord. gained 2 at 124½, and United Havana 1½ at 73½. Antofagasta Ord. rose ½ to 78, and Leopoldina ¼ to 35½.

OIL SHARES IRREGULAR.

MOVEMENTS OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE.

Oil Shares claimed only a moderate amount of attention yesterday. Operations showing little inclination to increase commitments, and dealings being accompanied by a good deal of caution. No complaint could be made at the volume of transactions during the early hours, during which a firm tone prevailed, with prices of the leaders and certain of the speculative favourites responding to a fair demand. Later, however, business slackened, and an irregular tendency developed. Proposed movements in quotations finally recorded, however, were not, as a rule, of much importance. Among the leaders, Shells, Royal Dutch, and Mexican Eagles were all bid for at first at an advance, and while Royal Dutch retained part of their early improvement, and Mexican Eagles finished within touch of the close, Shells closed slightly lower. It is expected that the Corono Company, the "A" ordinary subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell group, is to close its Chipoi refinery owing to the falling off in its herbt crude oil production, which has declined to about 4,000 barrels daily. Closing prices:—

1¾	Agwi Petroleum
4½	Anglo-American
21/9	Anglo-Ecuadorian
1/9	Anglo-Egyptian
8/10	Anglo-Persian .....
29/3	Do. 9 p.c. 2nd Pref.
11/6	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.
2¾	Do. Def.
9⅝	Apex (Trinidad)
⅜	Asiatic Petroleum Pref. (10/-)
1/4	British Burmah (8/-)
7/8	British Controlled
8/7	Do. Def.
2/3	Burmah
1/9	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.
1/3	Caltex
⅛	Do. Preferred
⅜	Eagle Transport
95⅝	Do. Do. Notes
95⅝	Do. Do.
2/6	Do. Pref.
1/3	General Pet. Trinidad
19/5	Lobitos
18/3	Kern River (10/-)
5/8	Lobitos
1/9	Mexican Eagle
1/9	Do. Pref.
16 1-3	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.
⅜	North Caucasian (10/-)
—	Oilfields 1 pref.
1/3	Peru Syndicate
24/9	Phœnix
7/6	Premier Oil
11/6	Rumanian Consolidated
42/9	Royal Dutch
1/3	Scottish American
4/-	Shell
9/-	Do. 5 p.c. Pref. (£10)
2/9	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.
5/3	Spies (10/-)
9/6	Steaua Romana
6/3	Tankers Pref.
1/3	Trinidad Central
1/6	Trinidad Lease
⅜	United Brit. Trinidad
⅜	Ural Caspian
9/-	Do. Pref.
23/9	V.O.C. Holdings
24/3	Do. 7 p.c. Pref.

¾	Do. Def.
3⅛	Do. Pref.
34½	Do. Def.
—	Do. Pref.
—	Do. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.
60	Metropolitan
—	Do. Pref.
46	Do. Deferred
2⅜	Nitrate Corporation
1¾	Do. Pref.
1¾	Do. Def.

SALE THIS DAY.
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AUCTION OF MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
IN BRIGHT, CLEAN CONDITION.

WE have been favoured with instructions from the Representatives of the late MRS. MADELINE BRODIE, Deceased, to SELL BY AUCTION,

ON TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), ON THE ABOVE PREMISES,
THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS: Dark Walnut Bow-fronted Mirrored-back Sideboard, Walnut Ornamentals, Walnut Tilting Wagon; Walnut Screw-expanding Dining Table, with extra leaves; Nine-piece Walnut-frame Dining Suite, covered in Saddle; Couch and two Divan Chairs, in Saddlebags; Occasional Chairs, Occasional Tables, Mahogany Mirrored-door Wardrobe, Mahogany Duchesse Cheval Mirror, Chests of Drawers, Threefold Bedroom Suite, Painted Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Bedsteads, Iron and Wire Mattresses, Bedroom Chairs, Lace and Tapestry Curtains, Blinds, Gas Fittings, Fenders Cornices and Rod, Oak Hall Stand, two Oak Hall Chairs, Linoleum and Tapestry Carpets, Stair Carpeting, Rugs; Fenders, in Brass; Coal Hods and Tongs, Fire Irons, Kitchen Utensils, Anglo-Stair Gate, House Ladder, Towel Rails, Toilet Glasses, Commodes, and Metal; Kitchen Dresser, Tables, Chairs, Bamboo Whatnots, Skin Rugs, &c., &c.

ON VIEW TO-DAY (TUESDAY), from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. AUCTION TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), at 12 o'clock sharp. Terms—Cash with 5 per cent. Fees. Delivery immediately after Sale. All Goods must be removed and paid for on Day of Sale. PHONE 2357.

McMULLAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 30 BACHELOR'S WALK.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
24 MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE;
SUPERB UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE, BY WESTPHAL;

CHINA, TABLE GLASS; elegant Gilt Console Table, Antique Tea-tall and Occasional Tables, Walnut Bookcase, Dumb Waiter; choice Antique Grandfather's Clocks, having Brass Dials; usual Bedroom Furniture; lot Miscellaneous Effects, &c. (no advertising).

HAZLEY & COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS, MAIN STREET, BLACKROCK.

DOCKRELL LIMITED,
AUCTIONEERS,

FURNITURE AUCTION,
TO-DAY (TUESDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK.

HAVING LET THE HOUSE, we are instructed by Lady Biggs to Sell by Auction the RESIDUE OF FURNITURE, at
53 RAGLAN ROAD.
On View on morning of Sale.

PROPERTY AUCTION.
THURSDAY NEXT, 18th, AT 1.15 O'CLOCK, AT OUR PROPERTY SALEROOMS, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.
41 WELLINGTON QUAY.
Warehouse, with offices, vaults, and an excellent private dwellinghouse. The Warehouse fronts the Quay, and comprises a large floors, with hoist, the offices front to Wellington quay, supported by the Metal Bridge. Overhead dwellinghouse contains 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, and w.c. Held for 21 years from 1st May, 1915, at £95 per annum. Immediate possession of the entire can be had.

7 & 8 TEMPLE BAR AND
34 WELLINGTON QUAY.
Newly-built, stabling for 4 horses, and harness room, with dwelling apartments over, and yard, extending through to Wellington quay. Width 40ft., depth over 100 feet. Held for over 100 years. Rent £70. Possession to pass for further buildings if required. Held for over 100 years. Rent £70. Possession to pass for further buildings if required. Held for over 100 years. Rent £70. Possession to pass for further buildings if required